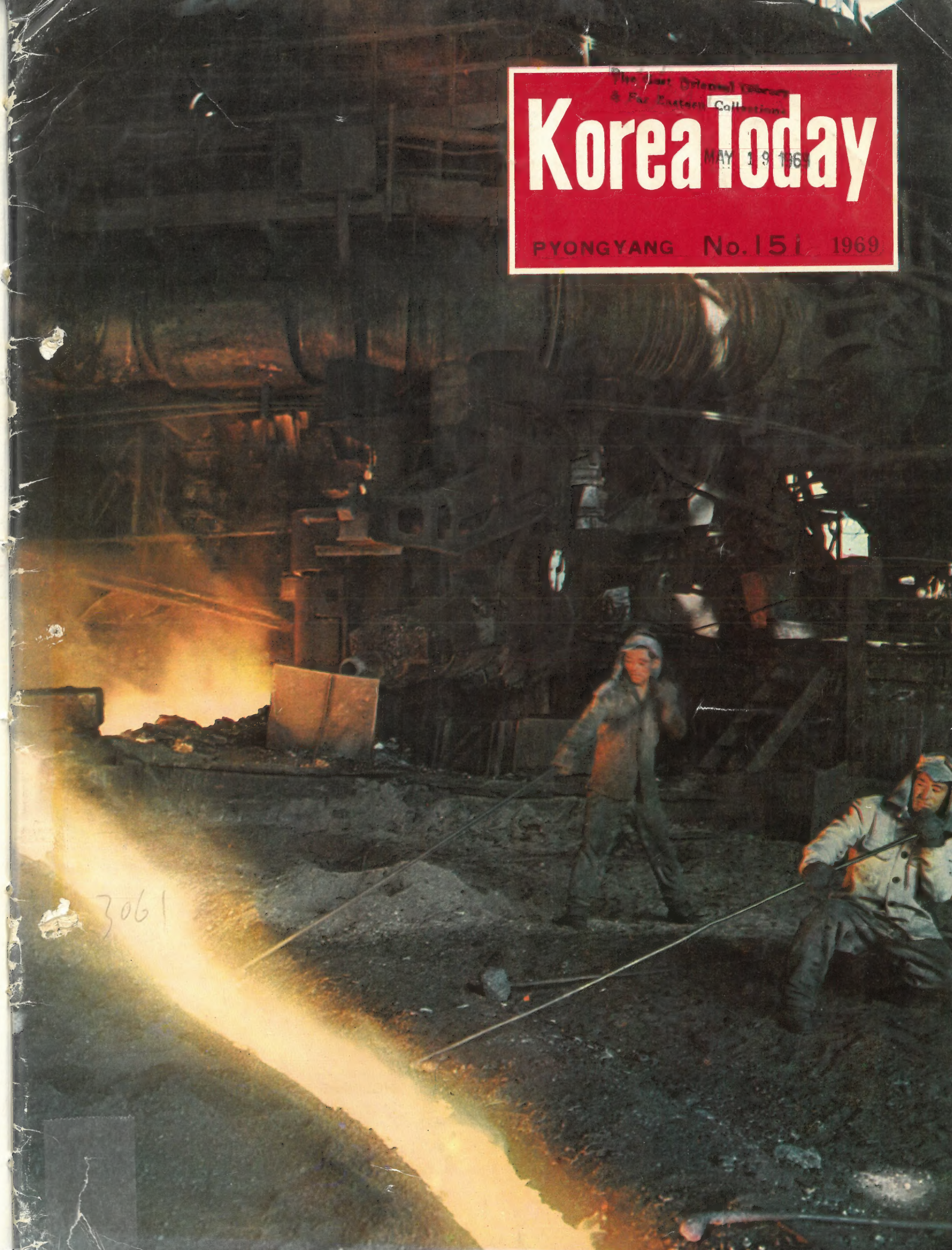


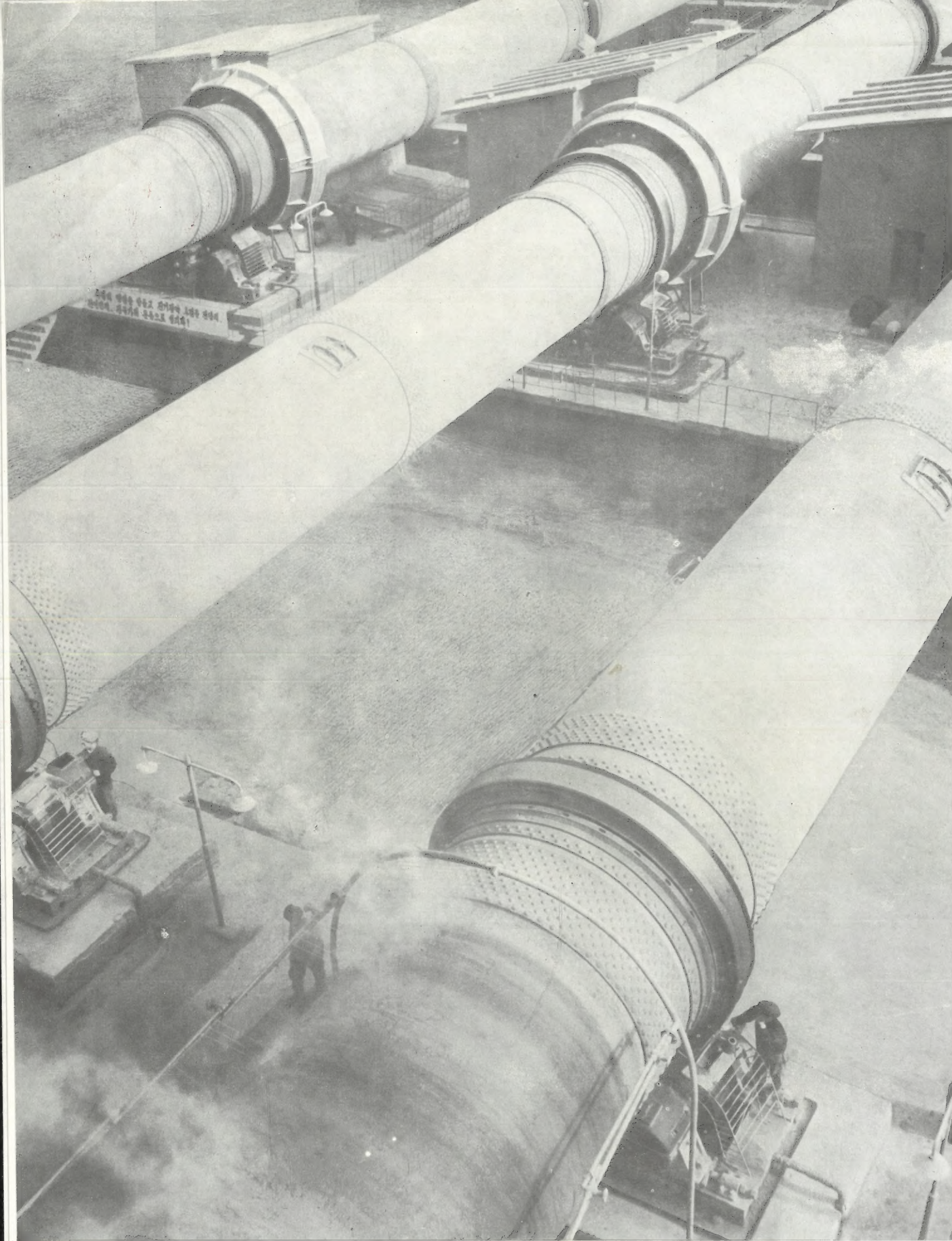
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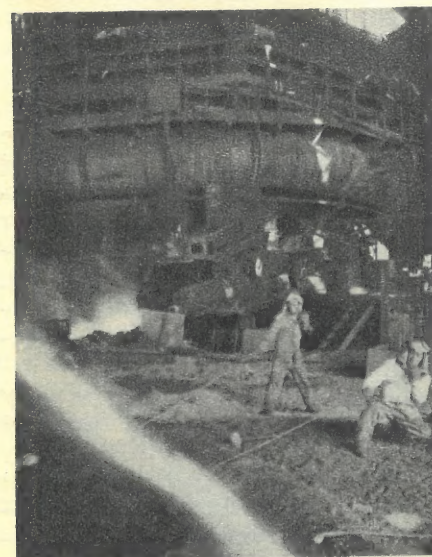
PYONGYANG No.151 1969





The workers of the factory where Comrade So Dong Hun works are unfolding a vigorous labour struggle to send more cement to construction sites

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: The smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works have been fighting a struggle for increased production since the beginning of the new year displaying the spirit of Chollima and the "one-beats-hundred" stamina in order to send more steel to the sites of economic construction and national defence upbuilding

Photo by Lee Myong Su

BACK COVER: The Morning of the New Year 1969 breaks on the socialist fatherland which is making a grand march of Chollima towards new victory

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Upholding Grand Blueprint

The New Year, 1969, a year of hope that promises a new victory inspiring new confidence in everyone, was just rung in under the circumstances in which the whole country is surging with revolutionary zeal. Greeting the New Year with infinite trust in, and fervent fidelity to, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has always led them correctly to victory and happiness, the entire Korean people renew their determination to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction along the bright road illumined by him, looking back with pride on the brilliant achievements they made last year under his wise leadership.

In the year of 1968, the Republic celebrated its 20th founding anniversary and the whole nation brought about, with extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirits, a new upswing in the struggle for carrying through the Party's revolutionary line of promoting the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, holding aloft the decision of the Conference of the Party and the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic. It was a proud year when the entire people, rallied rock-firm with one mind and one will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, demonstrated to the whole world their indomitable strength. Our revolutionary ranks were built up more firmly both politically and ideologically and our state and social system was consolidated all the more.

In the whole Party and among the entire people was more solidly established the unitary ideological system of the Party and accelerated the process of revolutionization and working-classization, with the result that among them was exalted the revolutionary spirit of defending with their lives the Party and the Leader anywhere and at any time recognizing no other ideas than Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and of accepting unconditionally the Party policies thinking and acting on the Leader's will to vindicate and carry out them thoroughly to the end in whatever adversity.

A great number of frontrankers on the front of our mining industry, including the members of the Ho Chun Son mining platoon of the mine where Comrade Kim Kyu Won works, per-

formed miracles last year by fulfilling the yearly plan only in three or four months and numerous factories and enterprises of our country brilliantly accomplished one after another their annual plans ahead of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. Thus, heights of the Seven-Year Plan were successfully occupied last year in a number of industrial domains.

All these dazzling successes testify vividly to the fact that no matter how far it develops and its scale grows bigger, the national economy can keep growing at a high speed, that is, at the speed of Chollima, when we give precedence to political work to enlist working people's revolutionary enthusiasm and wage a struggle in a more revolutionary way while smashing conservatism and passivism.

In the field of industry, our Party's line of building an independent national economy was continuously carried out thoroughly last year. As a result, the basis of our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core was further adjusted and reinforced and light industry made a rapid progress, thereby enabling us to produce a greater amount of heavy industrial and light industrial products needed in the national economy and people's livelihood. And the independent foundation of our industry was strengthened further.

In our socialist countryside, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions were successfully promoted along the bright road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," and the political and labour enthusiasm of the peasantry was extraordinarily elated, the assistance from the state and the working class increased further, and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated more firmly.

Last year a bumper harvest never seen in recent years visited all parts of the northern half of the Republic despite of the very unfavorable natural conditions.

Take the case in Mundok county for instance. The county reaped over 6 tons per-jongbo on an average from more than 15,000 jongbo of paddy fields, and grain output grew as much as 8 times that before the liberation.

Last year, while accelerating economic const-

ruktion, our people had to exert a great effort to national defence upbuilding in face of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machinations.

With the thorough carrying out of our Party's military line which consists in making the People's Army a cadre army and modernizing it, arming the entire people, and converting the whole country into a fortress, our defence power has been strengthened steel-like to smash at one stroke any invasions of the enemy and the whole country converted into an impregnable fortress.

While appropriating a huge amount of funds for economic construction and defence upbuilding, the Party and Government also paid great attention to the development of the educational, cultural and public health work and to the enhancement of the people's material and cultural standards.

Our people have no worry about food, clothing and shelter, educate their sons and daughters free of tuition, receive medical service free of charge and lead a happy life.

All this is attributed to the paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who always thinks much of the betterment of our people's life, and demonstrates the inexhaustible might of the firmly-built independent national economy as well as the advantage of the socialist system established in our country.

Indeed, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people who had strove hard for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan unfolded a vigorous struggle for implementing his revolutionary ideas, our Party's idea of *Juche* and independent revolutionary line, and thus consolidated more solidly the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and made great strides with preparations for actively greeting the great event—the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"All these successes scored . . . in the revolutionary struggle and construction work signify the shining victory of the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have creatively applied and developed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to suit the actual conditions in our country, the vivid manifestation of the invincible vitality and tremendous superiority of the state and social system of our Republic and the great fruition of the patriotic struggle and creative labour of our people closely united around the Party and the Government."

Last year was a year of struggle for the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who, looking up solely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, waged more active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle following the bright road of revolutionary struggle illumined by him under the condition that

the aggressive schemes and fascist suppression were stepped up by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in South Korea.

The South Korean people staunchly waged mass struggles in various forms including armed struggle in the teeth of the nefarious reactionary offensives of the enemies, and dealt a hard blow at the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, rendering the crisis of their colonial rule more acute.

Now the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running amuck to squash the anti-U.S. resistance struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation. But no suppression of the enemies can check the vigorous, revolutionary mass advance of the South Korean people.

Before our people who rang out a year of glory and have rung in a New Year which promises another victory is raised an honourable task to hasten the unification of the fatherland, the supreme task of the nation, and nation-wide victory of our revolution, by effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction upholding the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

This year our people, rallied firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will unfold a titanic labour struggle to actively meet the advent of the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland—by enhancing the country's economic and defence potentials along the far-reaching programme formulated by the Leader. The new year 1969 is the decisive year when we should scale all the major heights envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, our grand programme of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The completion of the Seven-Year Plan will be an epochal event in consolidating and developing the socialist system in the Republic and in greatly advancing the struggle for the complete victory of socialism."

In order to capture successfully the heights set in the Seven-Year Plan this year, in economic construction we are confronted with the tasks of better adjusting and reinforcing, in line with our Party's consistent line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the economic foundations already laid and, turning them to good account, normalizing production in all branches and, at the same time, carrying out new capital construction and thus rapidly increasing the country's productive forces and enhancing the independency of our economy.

In order to normalize production in all branches a definite precedence will be given to the

power and mining industries. In the power industry the equipment and facilities of the existing power stations will be thoroughly adjusted, their capacities raised to the maximum, the construction of large-scale power stations actively pushed forward, and thus power bases will be further consolidated, and the electrification of the countryside be completed by 1970.

The mining industry will be preceded far ahead of the processing industry by stepping up geological prospecting work and promoting the technical revolution and scientific research work actively. Scientific research work will be carried on more energetically to increase the production potentials of metallurgical factories and the independence of iron and steel industry.

In the field of the engineering industry, the bases of large-size equipment production will be expanded and reinforced so as to develop the production of large machines such as heavy-duty excavators and lorries, big tractors, large vessels and machine tools needed in successfully ensuring the large-scale nature-making projects to be carried out in the future. And also the building-materials industry, the production of cement in particular, will make a radical progress to fully ensure the vast construction projects.

In communications and transport, particularly railway, the utility rate of existing rolling stocks will be increased in every way and the electrification of railway promoted extensively.

When the Seven-Year Plan will have been fulfilled completely this year, our industry will turn into an industry with a firm independent system, which has a more perfect structure and a solid raw material base and is equipped with new techniques, and will turn out in larger quantities various high-quality means of production and consumer goods needed for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

In the rural economy, grain output will be boosted and the livestock breeding further developed. The rate of mechanization and chemicalization will rise continuously and preparations will be stepped up energetically for an extensive land construction to be carried out in the future. This will strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture markedly. Also grain production and all other spheres of agricultural production will make a rapid progress with the wide introduction of achievements made by the advanced agricultural science and the peasantry be relieved from arduous work considerably.

Our towns and villages will be built up more beautifully and the people lead more bountiful cultured life.

And our country will be converted from an industrial-agricultural into an advanced social-

ist industrial state.

Our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung will translate into reality this grand blueprint spread out by him without fail.

While rapidly carrying on economic construction, we will further strengthen the country's defence power by promoting defence upbuilding in parallel.

Particularly under the present condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of our fatherland daily intensify their aggressive manoeuvres, we will establish more firmly our nation-wide all-people defence setup so that we may frustrate the enemy's day-to-day subversive activities at every step and crush their armed invasions of whatever forms.

This year, we will enlist all the strength of our people in accelerating to the utmost socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and consolidate more powerfully our revolutionary base politically, ideologically, economically and militarily to meet actively the approaching, great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland.

Thanks to the independent, principled foreign policy pursued consistently by our Party, the international position and prestige of our country have risen as never before.

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung's report made at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," and his treatise "Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible" published last year are evoking great sympathy among revolutionary peoples of the whole world fighting for freedom, national independence and socialism.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people will unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and with all progressive peoples of the world and fight on resolutely for the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Rallying themselves more firmly around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and upholding his wise leadership, the Korean people will push ahead more vigorously with the grand march of Chollima to hasten the independent unification of the fatherland and nation-wide triumph of the revolution by bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in revolution and construction.

Materialization of a Great Plan

KIM MUN HO

The story about making yarns and various fabrics from stones, wood, reed, and maize stalks is a common story to be heard in our country.

But it is by no means a merely plain story that no one in our country worries about the clothing problem, for the country annually produces as much fabrics as to provide each of the population with more than 4-5 suits of clothes made with domestic raw materials in better quality than before.

The solution of the clothing problem in our country—this is the embodiment of the great plan of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has been always anxious and paid paternal concern for providing our people with better clothes and ensuring a cultured life to them who in the past had suffered from harsh oppression and penury, far removed from the world civilization, and a brilliant

fruit of his idea of Juche run through with the line of building an independent national economy in socialist economic construction.

A good evidence of this is the "silk islet," the wide reed cultivating field, to be found on the west coast, and the chemical fibre factory and the textile mill which use the reed as raw materials. Here one can see easily how great concern Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has paid for the improvement of the life and well-being of the people.

FROM A TIDELAND TO A "SILK ISLET"

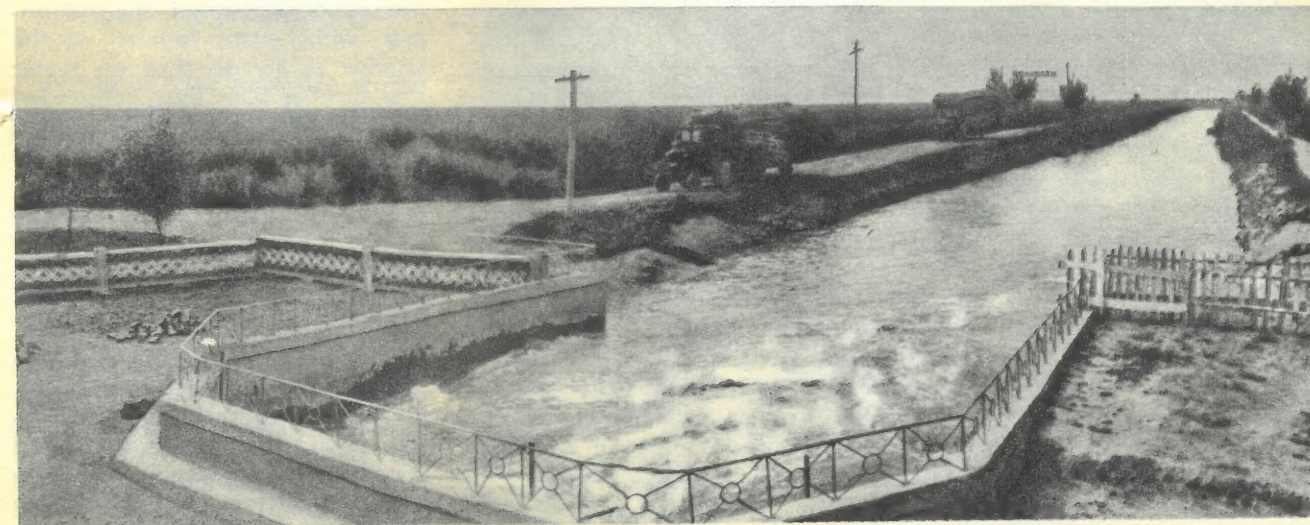
Before it came to serve the people as a wealth for the far-reaching development of the country, Mumyongpyong had remained for centuries a desert which became an islet when it was at the flow and a tideland when it was at the ebb.

It was in June 1958, ten years ago, when Comrade Kim Il Sung visited there.

Looking round the lay of the land, Comrade Premier said that it was more important to reclaim it into a reed field than to convert it into a paddy field, because the reed, once sown, would be a good eternal property. Then he gave concrete tasks to convert the desert of several thousands of jongbo into a vast reed field by damming between Mumyongpyong and other big and small neighbouring islets, and thus turn them into a reliable raw material base for chemical fibre factories. He did not regard the reed as a mere wild plant, but he had firm conviction that it would be good raw material for clothes serviceable to the people.

When he dropped in at a small chemical factory in June 1948, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that fibre should be produced with the help of chemistry for textile

The reed field of the "Silk Islet," a large raw material base of fibre





High-quality chemical fibre is produced from reed in the mill where Comrade Li Chi Won works. Photo shows the charging yard of the raw material workshop in the factory

factories, giving instructions that there were many reeds to be found not only on the lower reaches of the Amrok River, but on the tideland on the west coast. And if we would cultivate them well and produce many reed pulps, we could turn out cloths with domestic raw materials.

Particularly in the difficult period when the democratic construction of the country was interrupted temporarily due to the war launched by U.S. imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited personally the remote mountainous area, where the Kim Il Sung University was located at that time, though he was busy taking the burdens of the war on his shoulders. Stressing that there were over hundreds of thousands of jongbo of tideland on the west coast alone, he instructed as follows: "It is of great

significance in the development of the national economy of our country to reclaim the tideland into arable land, reed field and salt-field.... When the war ends, let's start reclaiming the tideland. This work is a far-reaching work, so it is necessary for us to carry on from now on thorough study and investigation." Then he instructed that scientists and specialists should be enlisted actively in this work.

According to his instructions, after the war the investigation of the tideland on the west coast was carried out and the research into the staple fibre production using reed as raw material went on successfully. Now it became imperative to convert the tideland on Mumyongpyong into the "silk islet" without delay.

Cherishing high honour and pride in translating the on-the-

spot instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung into practice, the tideland constructors worked in all seasons in the knee-deep muds on the sea fighting against the oncoming tide and surging waves, and bravely surmounted all hardships and difficulties.

Under the difficult conditions that they had to trudge in deep muds to survey the tideland the constructors devoted all their strength and zeal to every work, feeling deeply the great love of the paternal Leader who has paid a consistent concern to supply better clothes to our people. They completed "the design of the silk islet" one month ahead of schedule; checked heroically a burst of the dam by their bodies when it was caused by unexpected big tide at the last stage of difficult work of damming the Yongmun River; and they buried 27 four-cornered concretes in the ground after failures on 38 occasions in the construction of pumping stations, thus ensured irrigation on some 2,000 jongbo of the reed field.

The constructors were aware that during the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung had kept some money, which his mother had given him out of her penny-by-penny saving, and bought clothes with it for bereaved members of the Children's Corps and distributed cloth which the guerillas had taken from the enemy at the risk of their lives to the inhabitants in the enemy-occupied area. Burning with such loyalty to the Leader as to go through water and fire for him, they completed the building of the dike around Mumyongpyong in a short span of time.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called at the "silk islet" again in August 1966 despite of rain and wind.

Looking satisfactorily at the sight of the well-growing reeds, he highly praised the constructors saying that they had created good natural wealth. Then he said that it was also patriotism for one to gladden over the suc-

cess in his work.

Sitting by constructors, he looked into "ground-plan of the silk islet" pointing out every line and every dot and decided the order of the projects after inquiring in detail into the work which had been and were to be done.

Pointing out that the building of the "silk islet" was a great nature-remaking project and a natural monument to be handed over to the future generations, he instructed that the project should be completed in a short span of time on a nation-wide movement under the slogan "Let's complete the building of the 'silk islet' in the spirit with which we built the Youth Power Station."

In two years following it, thanks to the burning labour struggle of the constructors who are boundlessly faithful to the Leader, mechanization and industrialization were actively introduced in the building of the embankment and the speed of the construction increased 2 times faster than before and the linking of islets into one was completed to form "castle-wall" surrounding the "silk islet."

The brilliant achievements made by the tideland constructors clearly show how great strength our people can display when they are rallied around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and armed firmly with his revolutionary idea and boldly undertake any work.

"SILK PALACE", GREAT CREATION IN THE ERA OF WORKERS' PARTY

Saying at the meeting of the active workers of light industry held in January 1958 that what was prime important in solving the problem of food, clothing and housing was the problem of clothing, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows: "It is very precarious in the development of industry to depend on the raw materials of other countries. An industry that develops on the basis capable of solving most of raw materials by itself alone can be secure. Therefore, all efforts should be exerted in solving raw

materials for the textile industry by ourselves.

"For this, in the domain of light industry it is necessary to rapidly rehabilitate and expand, first of all, the Chongjin Spinning Mill to turn out more staple and rayon yarns, and the Chemical Industry Ministry should drive away at the building of the Vinalon factory which is now under preparation to produce chemical fibre.... And conditions should be provided to produce rayon and staple fibre from reed and maize stalks."

The line of the Party on boldly switching over to the production of artificial and synthetic fibre by chemical method was the speediest way of rapidly solving the clothing problem in our country where the arable land is limited and cotton does not grow well and under the conditions that it is impossible to depend indefinitely on natural fibres in solving clothing problem for the people and that

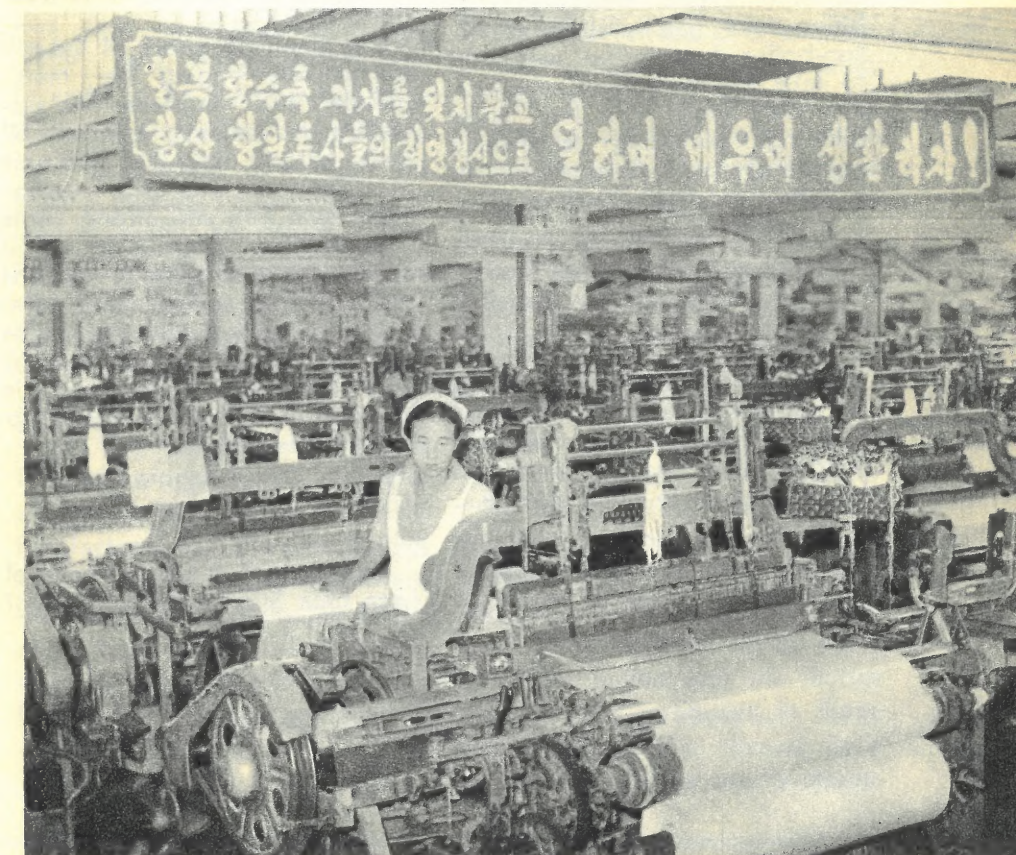
the natural materials lack in all the attributes needed for the development of modern technique.

When the large-scale nature-remaking project on the "silk islet" was in full swing in line with the great plan of Comrade Premier, the construction of a chemical fibre factory and a textile mill using the reed and caustic soda as raw materials was under way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited there and chose even the site of the factories to be built when our scientists in response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions had made full material and technical preparations for turning out staple fibre by an industrial method through an intermediary pilot plant.

Saying that it was a great success that we had succeeded in producing artificial pulp from reed, ... Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in the solution of

The weavers of the mill where Comrade Jon Ho Son works are following up their collective technical innovation movement. They overfulfil daily work quota in order to supply the people with better silk textiles



problem of fibre it was necessary to produce chemical and staple fibre by completely succeeding in the production of artificial pulp in the future and to build a textile mill to set up a combined textile mill. Then he instructed that when staple fibre was produced here, then it would be possible to solve basically the clothing problem for the people in the northern half and provide the South Korean people with clothes and that the quality of construction should be raised, for the factory would be handed down to the coming generations forever, and that the term of construction reduced.

Upholding Comrade Premier's instruction, workers of industrial construction enterprise here and volunteers from various parts of the country rose up as one man in a furious struggle to complete the project ahead of the set time.

In response to the Party's call to create a new construction speed which surpasses the "Pyongyang speed" and the "Vinalon speed," they completed in only one month in the biting cold the building of 75-ton-boiler house that was said to take for more than one year, and built more than ten large buildings including large-scale pulp and staple fibre shops in a little more than 90 days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the factory for the fourth time in August 1961. Greatly satisfied with the successes made in the construction of the factory, he said that there was nothing Koreans could not do now and that the construction of the factory was a great asset to be handed down to our posterity....

The building of the chemical fibre base that relies upon the domestic raw material resources

was completed in a short span of time in line with the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung with our own strength, technique and design.

The factory called "silk palace" is equipped along up-to-date lines in all its processes with the assistance of the powerful machine industry of our country, and is run by able workers trained in the country.

A textile mill stands side by side with this factory. The mill started its operation almost simultaneously with the factory. Today it turns out large quantities of rayon yarns and mixed fabrics. And the rayon yarns are supplied to central and local textile mills, and a part of fabrics are exported abroad.

Today the mill alone produces annually stuff and other fabrics of good quality more than the total textile output in our country during the period of Japanese imperialist rule.

Expressing his satisfaction at the Vinalon suiting woven at this mill, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in August 1967 that better fabrics should be produced more for the people to wear good clothes.

The Chollima riders of the mill are actively waging the multi-spindle and multi-machine operation movements, exerting all their efforts to find inner reserves, expand the equipment, spin thin and strong yarns and produce cloths of good quality by displaying revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The fact is connected with their burning desire to be more loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, which is inflamed by his intense and deep love for the people.

* * *

Speaking of the large chemical fibre base laid on the west coast

which uses reed of the "silk islet" as raw material, mention should be made of the base of chemical fibre on the east coast—Bongung February 8 Vinalon Factory which produces Vinalon from lime stone and anthracite and the factory, where Comrade Ryang Hung Kyu works, which uses pulp as chief raw material.

Thanks to the building of such firm raw material bases for chemical fibre industry under the guidance of respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we are able to obtain more, inexpensive and better raw materials for various cloths than we gain on the hundreds of thousands of jongbo of land, and to solve successfully the people's clothing problem by ourselves as we see today.

Our country ranks among the advanced countries in the world whose production rate of chemical fibre is high in the gross fibre output.

It is expected that when a large-scale project for opening up the tideland is carried out on the west coast in the future hundreds of thousand tons of reed will be turned out annually and then not only the staple fibre but synthetic fibres such as nylon and tetlon be produced in larger quantities.

Really powerful is our Juche industry that has ensured many-sidedness and independence of light industry by producing by our own efforts the raw materials which we do not have or are short of.

This is the demonstration of the inexhaustible creative power of our people who have brought about a new, great upswing in production and construction by applying spurs to the galloping Chollima while keeping the great revolutionary upsurge, and is a brilliant embodiment of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of Juche.

Local Industry in a County

KIM HO

GENESIS OF LOCAL FACTORIES

Byokdong County of North Pyongan Province is a mountainous area by the Amrok River in the northern region of Korea, more than 80 kilometres away from the nearest railway line.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the county was but an out-of-the-way place where there was not even a blacksmith's shop for forging a sickle, not to mention a factory. However, things are quite different today. There are local industry factories which produce various foodstuffs and daily necessities. The county satisfies not only the demand of its inhabitants but that of other localities.

Riding on a bus for Byokdong we met a county-born woman who told us about the history of the county. Her narration was enough to confirm the progress of the county.

"Really, that time we were all up and doing," she began. "And still vivid is my memory of the days of the construction of the first factory in our county." Then she told us in the following vein.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June 1958 set forth the line of developing consumer goods production as an all-people movement by mobiliz-

ing all potentials and had set, as important means for it, a task of building one or more local industry factories in every city or county. Upholding the task, the inhabitants of her county rose up as one.

Soon after the June Plenum, the "Byokdong Omni-factory" came into being in the county. The employees of the "factory" were mainly housewives.

They borrowed a room for the "factory" building in which were installed all its production means—a shabby loom, a cotton gin and two cauldrons, which they either lent from others or brought in by themselves. As a matter of fact, they had nothing more than naked fists when the factory started operation. But under such conditions, they wove textile out of cotton mixed up with fibre of *orbiculatus Thunberg* which wildly grows in mountains as raw material or processed corn to order.

A host of bottlenecks and troubles cropped up one after another in the course of running the factory, but the housewives of the factory pulled themselves together believing deeply in the correctness of the line set forward by the Party and the Leader for the development of local industry.

The respected and beloved

Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is advisable to build many local factories. And all people, men and women, must go out to work. If all of men and women work, the living of workers and office employees get better and, not only that, women will be enlightened ideologically because of their public life."

Encouraged by this earnest teaching of the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which was engraved deeply in their hearts, they gathered courage and tided over difficulties one after another.

They processed raw materials in the teeth of the rigours of winter or spun till late at nights. The looks of the factory changed with each passing day and work became a pleasure. Seeing it, other housewives came out to work at the factory, vying with one another. The ranks of working women swelled continuously. The problem of funds of the factory was also solved smoothly thanks to state assistance.

At last, in spring, the following year, the "omni-factory" was separated into several factories, foodstuff, textile fabrics, furniture and other factories. Bean paste and soy, cotton and silk fabrics and others produced in those factories began to appear in a greater deal in the county stores.

As their scale and production and equipment enlarged steadily, the factories were faced with a need to have their own buildings.

Then, an extensive mass movement was unfolded under the guidance of the county Party committee to build factory buildings. Inhabitants in the county including cadres were mobilized as one in building new factory buildings. As a result, buildings of factories such as textile mill, foodstuffs factory and others were erected in a little more than half a year.

MACHINERY TAKE THE PLACE OF MANUAL LABOUR

We paid a visit to the Byokdong Textile Mill. Equipped with the home-made "Chollima" looms, this mill turns out mixed-spun cloth, rayon, Songdo duck cloth and other kinds of textiles as much as 25 metres per head of the county inhabitants.

When we asked how they had modernized the mill in such a short span of time, An Hyong Ja, manager of the mill, answered to us with a stress: "We owe exclusively to the Leader who personally visited our mill to teach us concretely the orientation and ways and means for running it."

It was in July 1960 that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, visited Byokdong county crossing steep rugged mountains. Praising the people for having built their factories nicely, he kindly taught them to lay firm material and technical foundations in the local factories in the county to gradually mechanize manual labour and process local raw materials smoothly in the future.

Workers of the local industry of the county rose up as one in carrying out the Leader's teaching which brought home to them the truth that only when the technical revolution is carried out work becomes easy, higher becomes production efficiency and local industry will make a further development by enlisting much more labour power.

The textile mill took the lead in mechanization. It began with remodelling hand looms into half-wooden weaving machines. The foodstuffs factory, too, set about the technical revolution on an extensive scale. For instance, it changed hand oil press into screw oil one by reinforcing repair service work on the one hand and mechanized the production process of bean curd and improved meat processing equipment on the other. Other factories brought about technical innovations, too.

During the four years since then the looks of the local factories in the county have changed all in all thanks to strenuous labour struggle of workers and leading personnel in the county. In these years, in the foodstuffs factory alone, as many as 87 machines and installations were additionally installed or reconditioned, which constantly raised the proportion of mechanization. And many housewives of yesterday have become today able weavers or machine operators.

So, when he made another on-the-spot guidance in Byokdong county in 1964, Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the workers and technicians there for their success, saying that now the factories were in good shape. Then, he stressed that they should raise the quality of products decisively as the requirements of

the people had grown and that they should continue to vigorously carry on the technical revolution, not to be self-complacent with the success already yielded.

Today, in the textile mill, "Chollima" looms have taken the place of half-wooden weaving machines and equipment of carding, winding, doubling and twisting yarn has been installed newly, and all this is surely the fruition of priceless labour they had expended improvising what they lacked and ferreting out what was short of in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance taking to their hearts the teachings of Comrade Premier.

We saw also in the corn processing factory the production processes were mechanized fully from the charging to the last process which separates embryo buds from corn grain. At the farm-machine factory we saw it was making a positive contribution to the development of the rural economy by multiplying machines.

Now that the material and technical foundations of the country's independent national economy have been firmly laid and many machine-building factories built all over the country, a bright prospect is today opened for local industry factories to further improve their technical equipment. The rate of mechanization in the local industry in Byokdong county has already reached up to 93 per cent.

TURNING MOUNTAIN RESOURCES TO GOOD ACCOUNT

While looking round the local factories in Byokdong, we were

moved at the success the local industry there had scored in its development by solving, like local industries in all other areas in our country, its raw material problem turning the natural resources in its own county to good account.

When we dropped in the foodstuffs factory, Ree Bong Bin, a production instructor of the factory, told us that 85 per cent of the raw materials consumed in the factory was wild fruit obtainable in mountains and agricultural by-products and live-stock products in the county and he went on to speak in the following vein.

In the early days when they started running the factory, they were passive in tapping the resources in mountains. Having learned this fact, the county Party committee formed a "survey group of mountain resources" composed of leading functionaries of the county and carried out survey work for three months in Mt. Birebong, 1,470 metres above the sea-level, and its adjacent mountains and gullies. And through this survey work, the group traced up to the ranges where wild fruit, herb, fibre-, oil-plants and paper-plants were distributed and ascertained their families. Then, in order to carry out the Party's line of making good use of mountains in all mountainous areas, the group went down among the inhabitants taking with them specimens collected in the survey work and actively carried out explanation and propaganda work on comprehensive use of mountains and on ways and means for it. Later, in the season of wild fruit picking and during winter the inhabitants were all out to gather in various raw ma-

terials from mountains. As a result, the demand for raw materials was satisfied in keeping with the growth of industrial production and this made it possible to multiply the varieties of products. It also raised remarkably the cash income of the peasantry.

And it is not without reason that now all the mountains in this locality are called "golden mountains."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"If a county has its own local industry, it would be possible not only to procure and process in good time the products turned out by the peasants and to supply the peasants and the inhabitants in the workers' settlements with a large quantity of foodstuffs and daily necessities but also to further encourage the peasants' production zeal." And this teaching is brilliantly translated into reality in Byokdong, too.

Today, the paper mill in the county turns out ground pulp, packing paper, wall and floor paper, cultured paper, etc., and the furniture factory makes various furniture, relying on the raw materials obtained from the very "golden mountains."

Encouraged by the correct policy of our Party on developing medium- and small-scale local factories in parallel with large-scale factories in the production of consumer goods, the people of Byokdong paid a deep attention to turning their mountains to good account in a comprehensive and far-sighted way. Every year they created more forests of economic value while taking active measures for afforestation and water conservancy to protect the "golden moun-

tains" from the damages of flood.

According to what an instructor of the county afforestation office told us, since 1960 when Comrade Premier made an on-the-spot teaching there, 4,700 jongbo of forests of economic value has been created as a result of continuous afforestation work and this newly created forest alone will bring every year as much as several thousand won of cash income to each household.

Today, the local industry of Byokdong county grew as much as 5.3 times that in 1958.

* * *

At the Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Workers, Comrade Premier said: **"...The great changes which have taken place in Changsong and Byokdong induce us to draw a definite conclusion that even the people in the out-of-the-way areas can live as bountifully as those in the plain areas... only when they act as taught by the Party..."**

The local industry of Byokdong which makes a leaping progress every year is playing a big role in realizing our Party's line of strengthening all the more the ties between industry and agriculture and eliminating the distinctions between town and countryside by giving much more material wealth to the people in the county.

We left there for home with deep impression that the great, far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the paternal Leader who pays deep concern about the life of even the people of remotest mountainous areas to make it a happy, cultured one, was being put into reality in this county, too.

Development of Our Co-op Farm

CHOE YONG JA

Whenever I study the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" written by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung I always feel with deep emotion his warm hand extended to our co-op farm for leading it to carry out the far-reaching programme crystallized in the Theses.

It was at the end of April, 1955, that the Premier called at our village where we were struggling hard to create a new life, while removing the scars of the war ignited by the U.S. imperialists, after organizing ourselves into a co-op farm with a small number of bereaved families of the fallen soldiers, of those civilians killed by the enemy and families of servicemen as its core.

On that occasion, the Premier, sitting together with us peasants, asked us to tell him candidly if there was anything we felt inconvenient to our life. He solved for us various knotty problems one by one looking meticulously into all aspects of our life, even foot-wears, cloth, salt and other sundry matters.

The Party and the Premier led us peasants along the road of a new life, the road of socialist co-operation, and spared nothing and showed warm solicitude to consolidate and develop the co-operative economy.

Still fresh in our memory is the day when we received oxcarts laden with grain loan and chemical fertilizers sent by him. That day, standing around the oxcarts with a lump in our throats, we could not utter a word.

Moved by the great solicitude shown by the Party and the Premier when the country was hard up as there was not even a single brick available owing to the destruction by the ogish U.S. imperialists, the peasants shed tears of gratitude.

You should not think that our Ripsok Co-op Farm is the only farm that enjoyed the favour.

Under the warm care of the Premier our farm began to change to a new socialist village, never envious of any town.

And, 1957 was a year of turning-point for our farm.

In August, that year, the Premier visited again our village and, after studying a long while the allotment of crops and production in our farm, told us emphatically that we should introduce cold-bed seedlings transplanting in all paddies and carry out irrigation projects thoroughly in order to increase per-jongbo yield.

Then the Premier taught that we should erect many more modern houses, public baths, barbershop and other public service establishments as well as schools.

Saying that when agricultural production increases and we live on rice only, we will have to eat meat, he said we must breed many live-stocks while developing pomiculture and sericulture. Thus, he gave us detailed orientation our farm should follow.

Since then we have bent every effort to implement thoroughly what the Premier taught us.

We, first of all, set aside some fields for experimental plots. Then we studied and began to introduce scientific method of farming.

Following the example set by members of the Workers' Party, Socialist Working Youth Leaguers in the village rose, too, in a struggle for accomplishing the Premier's teachings. They launched out planting fruit trees, trimming mulberry trees, and building schools and modern dwelling houses.

Thanks to the large-scale Pyongnam Irrigation Project carried out under the leadership of the Party and the Premier, the paddy fields of our co-op farm, as those of other co-op farms, were brimful with life-giving water and the state sent us various many modern farm machines.

Basking in the warm solicitude of the Premier and the active support from the working class, we increased grain output and our village changed beyond recognition with every passing day.

In August, the following year, the Premier again visited our co-op farm.

When we told him that we reaped 5 tons and 300 kilogrammes of rice per-jongbo of paddy

field, he praised us highly, adding that we should yield bigger crop the next year.

The Premier also said that we should pull down as early as possible all the weathered straw-roofed houses left over from the old society and in place of them construct a new village at the foot of a mountain with a club house and public service establishments in its heart, and he even personally laid out the site for the village.

Hemmed in by fruit trees, the building site where new modern dwelling houses would be built was a scenic place affording a fine view.

The place was some distance away from fields, 2 kilometres at the most. But anxious of this, the Premier said we should see to it that men go to their working place on bicycles and women on lorries, singing songs hilariously, since our country would turn out more bicycles and lorries in the near future.

These words of the Premier called up our memory of the past life stricken by poverty and drudgery we had experienced before liberation, and we were moved to tears.

Before liberation our village was left destitute though it stood in the middle of a plain.

Our forebears ploughed fields with plows and they would sigh in the rice transplanting season only looking up at the sky as the fields were rain-dependent.

Even ox, a main beast of draught, was not available in each peasant household.

What was worse, due to harsh exploitation by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and landlords who were hand in glove with the former, our forebears quit their dear native villages unable to live even in their tumble-down straw-roofed huts, and emigrated abroad to earn a living. So our hearts were full of joy when we thought that we could attend our working place singing on bicycles or lorries as the Premier told us.

The far-reaching plans of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, for realizing the centuries-old aspirations of our peasants, are brilliantly put into realities one by one in this generation of ours.

Engraving deep in our hearts the solicitude of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, warmer than the sunlight and deeper than the sea, we the co-op farmers worked hard with a single desire to carry out his teachings without fail.

As a result, in 1961 we reaped on an average 300 kilogrammes more grain from each jongbo than the preceding year.

It was in the winter of that year.

The Premier visited our farm for the fifth time without forgetting the date he had promised to come again, despite of the claim of his busy state affairs.

It was snowy from the morning that day and large flakes of snow kept falling even in the afternoon. The surroundings were shrouded by

snow.

But, cutting his way through the road covered with deep snow the Premier turned his steps first towards the Democratic Publicity Hall belonging to the first workteam.

We all got together in the Democratic Publicity Hall to report the Premier that we had gathered a bumper crop in that year by working our best as taught by him.

Inquiring how we had fared since he saw us last, with a smile on his face, the Premier walked in the room. He advised us to sit down and seated himself near to the door with familiar airs.

Then looking round the hall, the Premier said the heated floor was very snug.

Sitting together around the Premier in a warmly heated hall, we felt as if we all were members of a family who gathered for a festival.

Recognizing that the room he was in was the Democratic Publicity Hall of the Chollima first workteam, the Premier looked for the girl workteam leader he had seen once two years before.

I stood up calmly and paid him my best compliment.

Saying that I had grown up beyond recognition, the Premier praised me with satisfaction and added that the "girl workteam leader" had done good farming.

The Premier kindly bade me sit closer to him and patted me on the shoulder lightly as if a father met his daughter after a long separation.

He asked me how much grain we had produced, how much each household shared and how much chemical fertilizers had been applied, etc. Then, having learned concretely the situations in our *ri*, the Premier taught us minutely the ways and means of finding out reserves and told about the prospects of our co-op farm.

The Premier also instructed that our county should become a first-class county which produced 100,000 tons of rice, and our *ri* a first-class village. He stressed that only when we produced much more grain we would be in a position to feed our sons and daughters who were returning to the motherland from Japan or other foreign countries where they had emigrated in the days of Japanese imperialist rule in search of means of living.

The Premier said emphatically that in order to increase crop harvest and free the peasants from hard work, we should mechanize comprehensively the farming work from sowing, weeding, harvesting to threshing.

Feeling pity, with a fatherly affection, for our farmers whose legs chapped due to the work in muddy paddy fields, the Premier advised us to put on lace-stockings made of vinyl chloride sheet while in paddy fields. This drew warm tears of gratitude from us. We thought none of our parents could more meticulously care for us than him.



The distribution ground of a co-op farm seethes with emotion and joy for the bumper harvest which the farmers reaped thanks to the great solicitude of the Leader



On the day, the Premier told us with a stress that our country should become a model of socialism in all respects.

I felt more keenly that the words of the Premier were permeated with his great will to bring about more happy and worthwhile life to our people than any other people.

After the Premier's visit, we strove staunchly upholding heartily his teachings. As a result, we scored such a success in 1962 as to reap 650 kilogrammes more rice per *jongbo* from 850 *jongbo* of paddies than the preceding year.

All this success was solely attributed to the fact that we could do our farming work on a scientific and technical basis thanks to the completion of irrigation and the introduction of comprehensive mechanization in Yoldusamcholli Plain as in other areas under the wise guidance of the Premier Kim Il Sung.

As we did farming satisfactory to us in that year, we were all overwhelmed with joy.

We thought we would be very happy if once again the Premier came to see our bettered life.

At around that time, on September 28, 1963, the Premier again paid a visit to our farm.

Standing on a hillock at the entrance to the village the Premier commanded a vast plain on which tractors and lorries laden with rice sheaves were running endlessly.

Saying that we had done farming very well to make our farm a nice place to live in, he

highly praised us.

Nine years before the Premier had commanded the plain from the same hillock with a heartbreaking thought. But now the Premier looked down on our village with so great a satisfaction.

Today, our farm village, both the nature and the people, has changed so much different from those at the time when the scars of the war had not yet been removed.

Now in the village stand rows of modern dwelling houses studded with a school, clinic, library, wire broadcasting office, store and other public service establishments.

And the slopes of mountains and hills are covered with ripe fruits of apple, pear, grape and others. And on the plain undulates a vast sea of grain fields and 18 tractors and 4 lorries ply busily along the dikes of irrigation channels.

Electricity and water pipes have been laid on in each house. Every morning over 100 youths go to their working sites riding on bicycles singing songs.

The cultivated land of our farm has increased 1.6 times and the grain output as much as 8 times compared with those at the time when the farm was organized.

And last year alone, each household of our farm got on an average 5,500 kilogrammes of

grain and a large sum of cash.

"Thank you, dear Premier," we all shouted at the top of our voice.

Now to our farm belong 13 nurseries and 9 kindergartens in which more than 1,200 children are growing up healthily knowing nothing envious on the earth. Indeed, nothing we envy others for.

The centuries-long aspiration of the peasants of our country has now come true in our days of Chollima under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Party and the Premier have reared me from an innocent bobbed girl to a labour heroine, chairwoman of the managerial committee of a farm and deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly.

It is like a dream to me when I think over it.

But, there are still many things to be done in our farm in view of the great plan designed by the Premier for the socialist countryside in our country.

The Premier always reminds us not to be self-contented with the success we have gained or carried away by it.

Our fatherland is not yet unified due to the

brigandish U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

We cannot forget even a while our brothers and sisters in the South who are suffering from hunger and hard labour following the plough in a primitive way in fetters of the U.S. imperialists. So, we ardently hope to put out more grain, meat and fruits for our compatriots in the South who are starving in rags.

We the farm members are expediting our work for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our land and for hastening the day when the South Korean brothers and sisters would lead a happy life together with us under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the paternal Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Premier visited our farm in 1964, too, and saw to it that we could lead a better life.

I will faithfully repay the Party and the Premier for the deep trust and expectation by devoting all my strength to turning our farm into a socialist village more rich and worth living, following the bright road indicated by the Premier in his report at the Conference of the Party, in the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, in his report made at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Guerilla Base in the Days of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Organized and Led by Comrade Kim Il Sung

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, organized and led heroically the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby developing the Korean communist movement and our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, which once got into difficulties, onto a new, higher stage.

Leading the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, in due consideration of the constantly changing and developing situation and the revolutionary tasks, brilliantly clarified a number of strategical problems such as the ultimate goal of the armed struggle and the task at every stage, the selection of the areas for military operation, the establishment of guerilla bases and their consolidation, the adoption of the forms of guerilla struggle to suit the raised tasks, the ways and means for expanding and strengthening the ranks of the guerilla army, etc., and worked out solutions for them.

Among those problems the original solution of the problem of guerilla bases by Comrade Kim Il Sung was one of the problems of great importance in the military strategy in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The establishment of the guerilla bases, the stronghold of revolution, was not only the lawful requirements of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, but an urgent problem arising from the conditions and circumstances of struggle created in those days.

It was particularly important in the light of the circumstances in which the anti-Japanese armed struggle in those days was waged with no state rear and assistance from a regular army.

It also was important as the stronghold of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and as the strategic base of the general anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Setting forth the strategic line of establishing the guerilla bases under the condition that the anti-Japanese armed struggle was being waged in the form of guerilla warfare, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught

that the guerilla bases should be established in the mountainous districts and rural villages along the shores of the Duman and Amrok Rivers in the Korea-Manchuria border area around Mt. Baekdu which was favourable militarily and geographically.

And at the same time he defined various types of guerilla bases according to the change of situation and the requirement of the development of the revolution and set fine example of solving in an original way that difficult strategic problem.

According to the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, guerilla bases—liberated areas—were created extensively in Korea's northern border areas and the vast areas of East Manchuria in the first half of the 1930's when the anti-Japanese guerilla army was formed and an armed struggle was organized and waged.

The guerilla bases established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle had a weighty significance as a strategic base for the protracted military activities of the anti-Japanese guerilla army and as a revolutionary base for ensuring the revolutionary guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

The establishment of guerilla bases of a fixed-liberated-area type at that period which belongs to the first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a just line in full accord with the situation and the requirements of the development of the revolution in those days.

In those days the Japanese imperialist aggressors burned down more than half of the rural villages in East Manchuria and frantically suppressed the revolutionary forces in an attempt to wipe out them while wantonly slaughtering the people everywhere.

The establishment of the guerilla base—liberated area—in such a situation made it possible to preserve the revolutionary forces from the unprecedentedly cruel suppression of the Japanese imperialists and enabled the anti-Japanese guerilla army to have a reliable rear base of its own and a strategic point for guerilla activity.

As a result, the anti-Japanese armed ranks continued to grow bigger and stronger in spite of the cruel white terror of Japanese imperialism and their political and military might was rapidly expanded and strengthened.

Thanks to the ever-growing revolutionary armed forces, the people's revolutionary power was set up in the guerilla bases and conditions were provided for putting an end to the old ruling system and establishing new revolutionary order and socio-economic relations.

Proceeding from the lawful requirements of the development of the revolution in our country in those days Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated that the political power to be won by the Korean people should be a people's revolutionary government that enlists the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and set up a genuine people's revolutionary government faithfully serving the people for their interests and happiness.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of setting up a people's revolutionary government is the wisest one that organically linked the revolutionary principle of thoroughly overthrowing the old ruling machinery, the independent stand of relying only on the strength of the people in solving the question of power and the tasks for class liberation and national liberation.

The people's revolutionary government established under his sagacious leadership defined anti-imperialist revolutionary task as the first and foremost one and set it as its most important task of struggle to win national independence throughout the country in the future and accomplish the task of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The people's revolutionary government granted the people in the guerilla bases complete political freedom, liberty and democratic rights and exercised strict dictatorship against the counter-revolutionary elements whose number was very small.

The people's revolutionary government carried out various democratic reforms including the land reform whereby the land belonging to Japanese imperialism and its stooges was confiscated without compensation and distributed to the peasants free of charge.

It proclaimed that it would enforce such policies as nationalization of major industries, institution of eight-hour day and minimum wage system and relief of the unemployed.

And also it promulgated the law on the equality of the sexes and freed women from feudal yoke.

In the guerilla bases—liberated areas—a vigorous struggle was waged to enforce the revolutionary measures for education and culture of a new type.

In this way the colonial slave education of Japanese imperialism was abolished and free, compulsory educational system enforced.

The people in the guerilla bases—liberated areas—made a resolve to fight with all devotion on the road of revolution indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, rallying closely around him, and translated their resolve into action.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed communist organizations and mass organizations of various types in the guerilla bases and enlisted the broad revolutionary masses in them and educated and reared them into revolutionaries through practical struggle.

And he drew many people in semi-military organiza-

tions including the anti-Japanese self-defence corps and imparted military training to them, with the result that the entire people were put under arms and the guerilla bases turned into a strong fortress.

In time of peace the people in the guerilla bases were engaged together in production and once a battle broke out they fought in a body against the enemy.

In the early days the anti-Japanese guerilla army, relying on the guerilla bases, strengthened its armed forces, while taking arms from the enemy and fighting small-scale battles. Later it made sallies to conduct large-scale thrusting operations against the enemy's walled towns, while making complete preparations for expanding the armed struggle to vast areas and going over to positive offensive in the future.

The anti-Japanese guerilla army conducted battles adhering to the basic principle of guerilla warfare that guerilla unit should crush a large number of enemy troops while preserving its strength and on the principle of Comrade Kim Il Sung's resourceful tactics that when the enemy attacks with concentrated forces the guerilla army should disperse the enemy to crush him separately and when the enemy is dispersed the guerilla army should crush him with concentrated forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's tactical principle was created in the flames of the hard-fought battles in defence of the guerilla bases and its justness was proved more clearly in the course of practical struggle.

On the basis of the successes, in 1934 Comrade Kim Il Sung brought together the guerilla units operating in different localities under a unique system of military command and reorganized them into the People's Revolutionary Army.

At that time, in an attempt to "wipe out" the guerilla bases, the enemy concentrated his armed forces on "punitive" operations against the guerilla bases. Then the enemy blocked up the guerilla bases on all sides and launched a large-scale "punitive offensives."

In the guerilla bases—liberated areas—which were established taking advantage of geographical conditions favourable for our side to defend and unfavourable for the enemy to attack, the anti-Japanese guerillas and people there, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought heroically in a body without a slightest vacillation and with firm conviction of victory in the revolution, and foiled all the desperate manoeuvres of the enemy and firmly defended the revolutionary bases.

The guerilla bases—liberated areas—were held out for four to five years, during which the revolutionary forces grew rapidly in strength while dealing severe blows at the enemy, and those bases fulfilled their weighty mission as the base for the development of the revolutionary movement as a whole. This was directly attributable to Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant tactics of guerilla warfare.

In the mid-1930's a new situation was created and in conformity to the situation Comrade Kim Il Sung took the active measures for dissolving the guerilla bases—liberated areas—for further expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The guerilla bases of a fixed-liberated-area type had their aim to preserve the revolutionary forces and expand and strengthen them relying on themselves and this aim was achieved basically.

The internal and external situation in those days acutely demanded the armed struggle to move its theatre of operation to vast areas and go over to positive offensive, and to exert revolutionary influence upon the broader masses of people.

In view of the new requirement of the revolutionary development it was no longer necessary to maintain the guerilla bases of a liberated-area type.

The latter half of the 1930's, which belongs to the second stage of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a period when the Japanese imperialist aggressors, while making preparations for invasion of the Soviet Union, carried out their policy of colonial suppression with more ferocity and launched unprecedentedly reactionary offensive in order to "solidify the rear."

To meet the new requirements of the revolutionary development and the moves of the enemy the anti-Japanese guerilla army further strengthened the armed struggle and political activities in the northern districts of Korea and the areas along the Amrok and Duman Rivers and roused more vigorously the masses of the people of the whole country to anti-Japanese struggle, thereby curbing the enemy's reactionary offensive and bringing about a new upsurge in the revolution.

At that time, the anti-Japanese guerilla army expanded the armed struggle to vast areas and went over to the positive offensive against the enemy to inflict on the Japanese imperialist aggressors a severe political and military defeat.

According to the correct revolutionary line of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean Communists, in parallel with large-scale armed struggle, actively carried on the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the preparation work for founding a Marxist-Leninist party on a nation-wide scale.

The revolutionary movement of the Korean people entered a period of great upsurge.

In keeping with the new requirements of the revolutionary development Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius strategist, established the guerilla bases of a new type that rendered it possible to organize and lead the Korea's revolutionary movement as a whole and to conduct free, mobile guerilla activities.

The new guerilla base consisted of the secret camps set up in the thickly wooded areas along the Amrok and Duman Rivers around Mt. Baekdu and the revolutionary organizations operating among the people in the surrounding enemy-held areas in contacts with the secret camps; it was an invisible fortress.

The hidden guerilla bases could be maintained secretly without special means for defense even in the face of the desperate offensive of the enemy, and accordingly, they enabled the People's Revolutionary Army to conduct active, mobile military activities, and the guerillas to have timely rest and training and secure the logistical organs.

According to the strategic and tactical lines set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the first half of

the 1940's the anti-Japanese guerilla army founded the temporary secret bases in all areas where it was conducting military activities and carried out political and military activities relying on them.

The outbreak of World War II started Japanese imperialism going downhill.

In face of ruin the Japanese imperialist aggressors covered our country and Northeast China with the network of troops, police, intelligence and special agents and desperately worked to strangle the armed struggle.

In that period which belongs to the third stage of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the anti-Japanese guerilla army shifted the guerilla activities from those by large units to those by small units in conformity to the changed internal and external situation and fought more actively for the restoration of the fatherland and the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The temporary secret base was one best suited to such a political and military activity of the anti-Japanese guerilla army.

The guerilla bases, the bases of revolution, established in an original way by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, in conformity to the changes of situation and new circumstances of struggle at every stage of the development of the revolution played very important role in performing their historical mission of strengthening the revolutionary forces, building up firmly the subjective forces of the Korean revolution, eventually crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberating the fatherland.

The valuable revolutionary experiences and shining achievements gained in the course of establishing the guerilla bases and strengthening and developing them in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, constituted the substantial guarantees for the great victory achieved by our people in the northern half of the Republic after liberation in the accomplishment of the task of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction.

By inheriting and developing in an allround way the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have turned our country, once a colonial semi-feudal state, into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural one in a historically short period and made the northern half of the Republic the mighty revolutionary base and bastion for the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

The original line of founding the revolutionary bases—guerilla bases—laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung and its brilliant embodiment give a great encouraging strength to the people in colonial countries fighting with arms in their hands against old and new colonialists and the revolutionary people of the world waging anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for national independence as the strategic line of universal significance.

A Bowl of Parched-Rice Powder

BAEK HAK RIM



Whenever I recall the arduous march in the winter of 1938, many unforgettable memories come back to me. Here I am going to relate a story which still to this day touches my heart.

Early in the December of that year, our unit of the People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung left Mongkiang for the Changpai area to operate in the borderland and within the homeland.

The enemy detected the course of our unit's movements, and sent out thousands of troops to chase us.

Indeed, our march was beset with untold difficulties.

It was snowing thick and fast. We had to force our way through the waist-deep snow across the thick forests over a distance of several thousand *ri*. Everyday we had to engage the enemy who came after us obstinately.

Despite the repeated ignominious defeats, the enemy came stubbornly in chase of us.

The main object of the enemy's "punitive operation" was to "wipe out" the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. So he ran riot without paying heed to their sacrifices.

We kept marching under these circumstances for nearly a month, and our provisions were running out. So our march became still more arduous.

Conditions were hard—the enemy was close on our heels, the path was rough and, on top of it, the provisions ran out. It was therefore difficult for all the unit to march in the same direction.

In the vicinity of Chitaokou, Changpai county, Comrade Commander divided the unit, so that the guerillas took three different courses.

The Guards Company and the machine-gun squad under the personal leadership of Comrade Commander headed for Chiatsaishui in Chitaokou, Changpai county, the 7th Regiment was to operate in the Heihsiatzukou area, the 8th Regiment and the Independent Battalion in the Tungkiang area of Fusung county.

Taking into account the difficulties of the

march, Comrade Commander sent the members of the sewing group and the aged and the weak to the secret camp at Chingfeng, Changpai county.

As a result of these tactical measures taken by him, the enemy forces were dispersed. Having lost track of the main forces and the Headquarters of our unit, the enemy was in a fog as to which way to go. He only came in search of us at random. But he did not give up his pursuit. The food situation of our unit went from bad to worse. For several days we had stayed hunger with corn-bran and dried vegetable leaves. Weak from hunger the men sank down on the ground, they had marched without eating for many days. But they stuffed snow into their mouths and then scrambled to their feet to walk on again.

Such an indomitable spirit of our guerillas sprang from their political and ideological unity strengthened under the guidance of Comrade Commander. No amount of difficulties could ever bring us into submission. Explaining the aim of our march, Comrade Commander said that we would surely win victory in the forthcoming spring offensive in the border area after overcoming all the difficulties. His words instilled in us indomitable fighting spirit and courage.

Fighting fierce battles in succession with the ground "punitive force" and air corps of the enemy, we continued our march towards the border.

To tide over the food crisis, Comrade Commander ordered Guards Company Commander Oh Baek Ryong to go and procure provisions.

With several men, Comrade Oh Baek Ryong made an assault on a lumber station in Chitaokou owned by Japanese imperialists who sweated the workers, and returned with some ten head of horses as booty.

We had no time to roast the horseflesh, so we ate it raw while marching on through the snow. Needless to say, we had no salt, it had run out.

In four or five days, even the horseflesh was



Comrade Kim Il Sung sharing a bowl of parched-rice powder with his men

out.

At the time Comrades Kim Bong Sok and Ji Bong Son were working with me as orderlies at the Headquarters. Comrade Kim Bong Sok, senior orderly, fumbled in our knapsacks and got together the parched-rice powder kept for emergency ration. There was roughly a bowlful of it, in all.

To us orderlies it was tormenting above all that we could not serve Comrade Commander with meals; needless to say, we ourselves were going hungry.

It was one morning on the march. When we had a short rest, we offered the parched-rice powder we got from our knapsacks to Comrade Commander.

He glanced round at us without a word, and then called Comrade Ji Bong Son, the youngest of us orderlies, close to him and gave him the parched-rice powder. With the powder in his hand, Comrade Bong Son was quite perplexed

and stood where he was not knowing what to do. Tears welled in his eyes. Patting the young orderly on the head, Comrade Commander urged him to take it without worrying about him, and left the place.

Comrade Bong Son did not eat the parched-rice powder but gave it to me. At last, the bowlful of rice powder was put in my knapsack again.

The march continued. We were forcing our way forward, thousands of enemy troops following close on our heels, when there came the report that hundreds of enemies appeared in front of us. The situation was really critical. Comrade Commander stopped and, after surveying the lay of the land around through his field glass, gave orders that a detachment of several men should march onward and the main unit sheer off, erasing the footprints. And after some distance, the detachment, too, bore away from its course just as the main unit had

done and joined the latter. Thus, we got out of the critical situation again.

After the march all day long, we made camp toward evening. That day, too, we were out of provisions and so melted the snow over a fire and drank it. After discussion we orderlies were agreed to offer the parched-rice powder to Comrade Commander once again and make him take it by all means.

We divided the bowlful of parched-rice powder into halves and produced one of them before Comrade Commander, keeping the other half for his next meal.

Comrade Commander looked at us in silence. His countenance, too, suggested hunger, but his eyes were as soft and radiant as usual.

He seemed to guess that we were offering exclusively to him the last remainder of the parched-rice powder.

"How many meals have you skipped?" he asked.

"Comrade Commander!" We answered in unison. "We have had our portions already. Only you haven't had yet."

"Well, you mean I should eat it alone?... And is there no more of it left?" asked he again with a smile on his face.

"No more left," answered we.

"Now, bring and let me see your knapsacks," he said.

He looked into our knapsacks one by one. First he examined Comrade Kim Bong Sok's and Ji Bong Son's but found no parched-rice powder in them. Now it was my turn. My heart thumped. I could not but produce the rest of the parched-rice powder kept deep in my knapsack.

"You told a lie!" Comrade Commander burst out laughing, looking at me.

Comrade Commander spread a sheet of newspaper and poured out the parched-rice powder on it. Then he invited us to sit around it. We hesitated, only exchanging looks in embarrassment.

If this parched-rice powder was all eaten up by us orderlies, nothing would be left for his next meal. We were really at a loss what to do.

Seeing that we were hesitant, Comrade Commander took us by the hand and sat us down. There was no help for it but to sit around the parched-rice powder no more than a bowlful.

"Suppose this is one *mal* of parched-rice powder and you will feel satiated," said he. "Come along, take it." With this, he made a paper spoon and began to portion out the parched-rice powder to us.

Without caring about his own share, he served it out all for us. We took some from our shares and put it back before him. But he re-

turned it to us again.

We could not decline any more, so we received it as he gave it to us. Thus in the end Comrade Commander had the least share.

Comrade Commander did add water to his parched-rice powder only after we all did so.

I was so touched that the parched-rice powder dissolved in water did not pass my throat. And I was not the only one: the same thing happened to all of us there.

He had told us to eat the bowlful of parched-rice powder as if eating as much as one *mal*. But we did know well that thousands or tens of thousands of *mal* of food could by no means be equal to the boundless love epitomized in his words.

Of course, happiness or emotion cannot be measured by the amount of material wealth. The exploiters' luxurious repast made up of all sorts of dainties could never taste as good as the bowlful of parched-rice powder we had at that time.

It was because the bowlful of parched-rice powder served as precious food of guerillas in the revolution, and it contained valuable nutrients of the revolution with which Comrade Commander reared us into men possessing the spirit of self-sacrificing service for the fatherland and the quality of deep solicitude for the inferiors.

That night, under the direct command of Comrade Commander, we with a hundred times greater courage wiped out the enemy entrenched in a settlement in Shihsantaokou, Changpai county, and captured a great quantity of provisions which was sent down to the lower guerilla units.

The enemy ran riot over the thick forests, hills and snow-covered mountain ridges all through the winter in pursuit of our units, but he completely lost track of the Headquarters and the main unit of our army.

The enemy was dog-tired and exhausted.

Thus, thanks to the superb tactical steps of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the enemy's "winter punitive operation" was frustrated, and the demoralized enemy units broke up and were scattered to many places.

Our army units active in different areas were gathered together again and went over to a spring offensive, delivering a crushing blow to the enemy.

Under the leadership of the ever-victorious Commander, we, bearing deep in our minds the unforgettable memory of "the bowlful of parched-rice powder," dealt a heavy blow to the enemy in the Musan area of the homeland and gave defeats and death to the enemy in the border area in the spring offensive that year.

Traditional Traits of Unity Between Army and People in Full Bloom

Beautiful communist moral traits were lately shown by Comrade Kim Dae Hong's medical corps of the Korean People's Army and the entire inhabitants of the county where Comrade Kim Jong Ryong works when they offered even their blood and flesh for a soldier of the People's Army who was hovering between life and death due to a serious burn.

Following is the story of their beautiful, revolutionary comradeship and traditional traits of unity between the army and the people which came into full bloom in our days under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

It was in the middle of last May.

Kim Sun Yong, a soldier of a unit of the Korean People's Army, suffered a serious burn all over his body while executing an important combat task.

Having received an urgent report on the accident, the Kim Dae Hong's army medical corps instantly sent Ree Jin Ha, chief of surgery, to the unit's clinic where the soldier was accommodated.

No sooner he had arrived at the clinic than the chief of surgery Ree Jin Ha examined the patient. Then he was absorbed in deep thought; the patient lay unconscious hovering between life and death, the burns were much more serious than he had thought to be.

Starting above the loins, the second-third degree burns covered almost 60 per cent of the

whole body, of which 35.3 per cent was at the third degree.

While hurrying with first-aid treatment, the chief of surgery sent a glance over the impressive face of the soldier who was setting his teeth in an effort to swallow down the groan of pain. At that time an inspiring thought came to his mind: the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung had said that a doctor should be a communist before he be a doctor and exhorted that what was most important in medical work was sincere attitude towards men and there was no incurable disease if patients were treated with one's whole heart.

He made up his mind to carry out skin transplantation operation on the patient.

He thought it was the only way of saving the soldier from death.

The staff of the surgery upheld the chief's determination.

Their unanimous offer to give their blood and flesh to save the soldier received positive support from the Party organization. The Party organization adopted concrete measures for a successful execution of such a difficult operation, mobilizing the entire army medical corps, and carried out an organizational and political work to that end.

The day arrived when the first skin transplantation operation would be held on Kim Sun Yong. The day broke. The operation room was encircled from early morning by the entire servicemen and families of army surgeons and

patients who came to offer their blood and flesh for the life of a revolutionary soldier.

The staff of the surgery drove away with preparation for operation with a resolve to save Kim Sun Yong, a revolutionary comrade-in-arms, at all cost, like the army surgeons of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had never hesitated to cover a thousand-*ri* distance through the thick of forests swarmed with enemy men only for the sake of the life of a comrade.

In the operation room, the unit commander mounted first on an operation table, then the vice-commander of the unit in charge of political affairs followed suit to offer their flesh and blood to the patient.

Then they were followed by the chief of surgery, the army surgeon and the nurse in charge and other army surgeons belonging to the surgery.

It is difficult to tell here all the beautiful stories about the entire servicemen of the hospital who stinted no blood and flesh of theirs for the life of a soldier and about wives of army surgeons of the surgery who helped their husbands with their fighting task.

It happened in the middle of operation....

Sol Yong Hui, a head-nurse, was pushing her way through the crowd in an attempt to get ahead of others to the operation room.

But, she was intercepted in front of the door of the room by army surgeon Pak Chol Bong who was standing there to "keep order." She was irritated and shouted in a breath: "Com-

rade Surgeon! My blood is O-type and I'm going to offer my own flesh, not other's, then why do you keep me out? Who on earth gave you such a privilege? Don't you feel uneasy standing among these crowds? Why don't you answer, Comrade Surgeon?" "....." After a pause she added in tears, "You are not fair, Comrade Surgeon."

Army surgeon Pak Chol Bong could not utter a word but only budge a step backward with his face turned aside. He might feel sorry in face of this manifestation of lofty, revolutionary comradeship.

In this way, the first operation of skin transplantation on Kim Sun Yong ended amid a full display of lofty revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary traits of unity between the superiors and the subordinates by the servicemen of the Korean People's Army, the direct inheritor of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

From the day after the operation Kim Sun Yong began to pick up miraculously.

The soldier came to his sense

and called for a nurse. He asked the nurse: "Do you think I can stand again at the post, Comrade nurse? I've got to take arms again."

This showed how he had been keeping to his heart the teaching of Marshal Kim Il Sung that we must complete the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation. Hence he ardently wished to stand again at the post in defence of the fatherland with a resolve to smash the U.S. imperialists as soon as he came to his sense.

The news that Kim Sun Yong was determined to stand again at his post with arms in his hand was spread out instantly in the whole hospital. The army medical corps made a serious debate when they heard the resolve of the soldier Kim Sun Yong. Army surgeons felt it their combat task not only to save the life of the soldier but also to send him again to his post.

In the meantime, the day of the second operation for skin transplantation was drawing

nearer.

It was around that time that the news about the beautiful communist deeds of the red medical corps of the army hospital as well as the critical condition of the soldier came to the farmers of the neighbouring co-operative farm where Comrade Dong Hui Sok works and to the teachers and students of the middle school of the village. Moved so much by the story, they all rose up as a man to help the soldier Kim Sun Yong.

They had been always remembering the following teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung: "They should see to it that all our cadres, Party members and people love the soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers of the People's Army like their own brothers and aid them with all sincerity. They should thus enable the officers and men of the People's Army to devote themselves entirely to discharging their military duties without any worries amid the profound affection, support and assistance of the whole Party and the entire people."

Farmers, teachers and students thronged the army hospital when the second operation for skin transplantation was starting. They all proposed as one to furnish the burned soldier of the People's Army with their flesh as much as necessary.

The staff of the hospital were touched to their hearts and only repeated, "Thank you, Comrades farmers and students! We are much grateful to you for your kindness!" But they persuaded the farmers and students to go back home with no worries about it, explaining earnestly that it was their own business to transplant skin on the patient and that such a heart-warming love of farmers and students was enough to help the soldier acquit himself well in conquering death and return to his post armed as before with a rifle given by the revolution.

But, none of them would go

Now picking up, soldier Kim Sun Yong spends his time in studying the reminiscences of anti-Japanese guerillas together with the surgeon and nurses in charge



back.

A girl stepped to the fore. She was Kim Ok Hwa, a member of the Socialist Working Youth League organization of the co-operative farm, and opened her lips. "Do you say we can look with folded arms an inflamed revolutionary comrade, eh? Why, Comrades army surgeons, didn't you take such trouble with us to sincerely treat us farmers after covering a pitch-dark way in small hours when we were on the verge of death under pernicious disease? You hospitalized them and transfused even your blood to them, didn't you? How many times did you do that?" She went on to speak suppressing tears: "We won't go back without our demand met. Please allow us to donate our flesh as much as needed for the soldier... I'm working in the rear, and when can I have a chance to help our servicemen if I can not help them at a time like this? Oh, the soldier be cured promptly and made to get to his post again!" In the end, the hospital yielded to the ardent request of those farmers, members of the Socialist Working Youth League and Young Pioneers. Thus the operation table was again occupied by teacher Li Kwang Hak, Kim Ok Hwa, member of the co-op farm's Socialist Working Youth League organization, and Jong Hae Jin, Secretary of the *Ri* People's Committee. And in the meantime the staff of the hospital tried to dissuade Young Pioneers but in vain. In the end Young Pioneers agreed to choose one donator who would represent their wish. And the honour of the donator was placed on Choe Bong Nyo, a 16-year-old middle school girl who was studying at the third form.

When Choe Bong Nyo came out of the operation room, she was encircled by nurses who presented her bouquets as they were touched by her moving behavior. To the nurses, Choe Bong Nyo said bashfully, reddening to the ears: "I'm very happy for having donated my

flesh. Marshal Kim Il Sung, you always hug us in your broad bosom! Today I donated only a piece of flesh. But, in future, I will fight to the end devoting the whole of my body to the Party and you Marshal."

A few days later the third skin transplantation operation was carried out successfully. Among those who volunteered for donation on the day were a nurse named Kim Mi Hyon and farmers Yu Dong Il and Kim Dok Kun and many servicemen and inhabitants. And a general of the People's Army, and even the leading personages of the Party organization of the county where the hospital is donated their flesh to the soldier.

Though they transplanted their flesh to the soldier of the People's Army, the inhabitants there never felt contented only with it. They knew well that the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung prizes and loves all men of the People's Army like the apple of his eye. So, in order to save the soldier at all costs they vied with each other in bringing the first crop of various greens and fruit cultivated in their farm, not to mention special dishes cooked at their homes, to Kim Sun Yong in the hospital who was strengthening up day after day.

Also an amateur art group of students and pupils made a consolation performance putting on a handy repertoire.

Thus, the inhabitants there devoted all they had in the same spirit and same mettle with which the people in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle had helped, sparing nothing—even their lives and properties, the guerillas who had fought for the restoration of the fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung against the brigandish Japanese imperialists.

All the servicemen belonging to the same unit with soldier Kim Sun Yong intensified their combat and political trainings double and treble put-

ting up a slogan, "Let's fulfil even the quota of soldier Kim Sun Yong!" Not only they but all the armymen of other units who heard about the revolutionary traits of unity between the army and the people displayed in full by the farmers and students there rose up saying: "Let's safeguard our socialist gains impregably to answer the expectations of our people who love and assist us the People's Army with their flesh and blood!"

The Socialist Working Youth League Committee of the county where the hospital is called a meeting as soon as it was informed of all those facts and after a discussion it told the matter to all its members in factories and enterprises. As a result, hundreds of Socialist Working Youth Leaguers un-animously came out to donate the whole amount of blood and flesh necessary for soldier Kim Sun Yong.

The County Committee of the Women's Union held its enlarged executive committee meeting and debated on an agenda: "Let us love and assist actively the People's Army." And after the meeting, every primary organization of the union in the county held its general meeting. From that time on the members of the Women's Union stepped up more vigorously their work of aiding families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen along with the work of actively assisting the People's Army units stationed in the neighbourhood, let alone the army hospital.

As for soldier Kim Sun Yong, his skin was transplanted with more than 290 pieces of flesh donated by servicemen, farmers, and students numbering as many as over 230.

Now, basking in the love of all these men and women, Kim Sun Yong, a soldier of our one-beats-hundred People's Army, has taken a new lease of life miraculously and is now training his body and soul with

(Continued on page 29)

Flames of Armed Struggle Flaring Up Further in South Korea

The armed guerilla struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people is rapidly gaining in scope and strength to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On November 1, last year, a South Korean armed guerilla detachment appeared in Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, and after exchanging fierce rifle-shooting with the enemy for several days they killed many enemy men including the "chief of punitive force" sent by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dealing a terrible blow to the enemy. Timing with this, fierce flames of armed struggle flared up every day in the east and middle parts of South Korea, in Uljin, North Kyongsang Province, in Samchok, Myongju, Jongson, Pyongchang, Nyongwol and other areas in Kangwon Province in South Korea.

The armed guerilla struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people is growing and developing further not only in its scope but also in its scale and equipment.

As seen in the recent activities of the armed guerilla detachments, their armed ranks are composed of broad sections of people of all walks of life including revolutionary workers, peasants and officers and soldiers of the puppet army who have come out to the revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Their struggle is gradually expanding and growing into activities of small detachments, each comprising scores of men.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who were staggering at the repeated blows dealt by the South Korean revolutionary armed guerilla units, have issued "special alert," "emergency alert A," and "ultra-emergency alert" in sequence, extended "curfew" hours, and are running wild combing towns and mountains by forcing the "special emergency service" upon the puppet army and police.

However, the armed guerilla detachment in Uljin area in North Kyongsang Province gave wholesale death repeatedly to enemymen with high mobility and resourceful tactics while fighting in a locus for over 10 days.

The struggle of the armed guerilla detachment in Uljin area fought heroically in a definite area for days breaking through the enemy's unparalleled fascist suppressive network supported by forests of bayonets, clearly shows the sagacity and bravery of the South Korean revolutionaries inheriting the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who waged bloody struggles for over 15 years.

In their equipment the South Korean armed guerilla detachments are armed more powerfully than ever; they are armed not only with rifles but also with trench mortars.

The revolutionary armed guerilla detachments which appeared in the east and middle parts of South Korea made raids on the enemy showering mortar shells upon them and killing them in numbers.

It draws special attention that in parallel with the armed struggle for annihilating the enemy, the South Korean revolutionary armed guerilla detachments carry on political and propaganda work among local inhabitants in an effort to rally them more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and fight their struggle keeping firm ties with them.

Scores of revolutionary armed guerillas who appeared in Uljin county in North Kyongsang Province seized completely a village for a whole

day and night and undertook political and propaganda work among the villagers, settled accounts with wicked landlords and killed puppet army men and police.

The guerillas spoke before the entire villagers as follows:

"We are the guerillas fighting in arms holding aloft the will of Marshal Kim Il Sung to extricate ourselves from the present plight pinched with humiliation and hunger." "Today we the South Korean people starve and groan trampled underfoot in the dire mire like this, for everything is in the hands of the Yankee rascals and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous jackals."

Then they fervently appealed to defeat the enemies and "set up a genuine government of people."

Then they related the villagers how freely and happily the brothers in the northern half lead their life.

Telling that the brilliant reality in the northern half has come into being thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the armed guerillas said that he was anxious to provide the South Korean people groaning under the tyranny of the enemy with freedom and happiness like the people in the northern half.

And they appealed to the people to unite themselves firmly and rise as one in the struggle to set up the people's power.

Concluding the address they shouted at the top of their voices "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" "Down with U.S. imperialism and its stooges!"

The guerillas' political agitation touched the hearts of all the village people burning with the anti-U.S., anti-puppet clique sentiment. It elicited their enthusiastic applause and cheers.

Along with the political agitation, the revolutionary armed guerillas exposed before the masses the crime of a wicked man serving the U.S. imperialist aggressors as their cat's-paw and finished off him in the name of the people. Then, they confiscated the food and money of the crooked running dogs of the enemy and distributed them to the ill-clad and hungry inhabitants there.

Now the panic-stricken traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are screaming that it is beyond their power to "mop up" the revolutionary armed guerilla detachments that have intensified their operations recently, because they are enjoying the active support and encouragement, moral and material, of the local people.

A revolutionary armed guerilla detachment that appeared at another village in Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, distributed the revolutionary publications to the inhabitants and did political propaganda work appealing to them to

rise in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The guerillas explained to every inhabitant they met that it was entirely owing to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the country-selling machinations of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that South Korea had sunken deeper into the abyss of a terrible living hell with every passing day. Then they told that they rose up determinedly with arms in hand in the national-salvation struggle unable to sit and wait for death lamenting over the realities that were plunging them deeper into the mire of subjugation, destruction and darkness with every passing day, and called upon them to fight vigorously to save the country and lead a happy life together with their brothers and sisters in the northern half of the Republic in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The ardent appeal of the armed guerillas immensely moved the village people and won their enthusiastic support.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are also waging a daring struggle to thwart the enemy's machinations to unleash a new war and fascist suppression.

The South Korean patriotic people derailed and overturned a military train of the enemy in Wonsong county, Kangwon Province in South Korea, dealing another serious blow to the aggressive machination of the enemy.

The patriots planned to overturn the enemy military train in the Chiyak tunnel some four kilometres long in Sanrim sub-county, Wonsong county, and detected the time of its running. Then, they stole into the tunnel just before the train got there and cut off the line nimbly. The moment the enemy military train carrying war materials to Seoul entered the tunnel, eight wagons of it were derailed and the tunnel was blocked with a terrific explosion.

Having suffered powerful blows by the brave struggle of the South Korean patriots, the enemy is now shrieking, horrified.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"Through their bitter experiences of over 20 years, the South Korean people realize ever more keenly that they must not harbour any illusion about the U.S. imperialists and that only when they smash the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys completely by all-people resistance, can they achieve freedom and liberation and regain their lost people's power."

The revolutionary situation in South Korea shows clearly that things are developing as he said.

The South Korean revolutionary armed guerillas who have risen with arms in hand will further expand and develop their struggle, put an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and achieve the final victory of the revolution.

Puppet Regime in South Korea— Fig Leaf and Tool for U.S. Imperialist Colonial Rule

In his report made at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Korean people are a single nation and have only one state and one government. The only state for the Korean nation is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. alone represents the real national interests and will of the entire people of North and South Korea. The so-called 'Republic of Korea Government' in South Korea is a puppet regime which can never represent the South Korean people nor exercise any sovereignty."

The U.S. imperialists have continued their military occupation of South Korea for over 20 years and enforced a most reactionary colonial enslavement policy. They have reduced South Korea to their virtual colony and military base for aggression, pushed ahead with an unparalleled, heinous military fascist rule of terrorism and colonial plunderings, and plunged the South Korean people into a living hell where hunger and poverty, terrorism and massacre prevail.

The U.S. imperialists prattle as if South Korea were an "independent state" and some sort of independent "government" exists there in an attempt to conceal their dirty colours as colonial rulers of South Korea. But it is no more than a clumsy farce which can deceive no one.

As pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the puppet regime in South Korea is nothing short of a fig leaf of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and their tool for aggression. It is cle-

arly revealed in the line-up of the puppet regime and its genesis and in the treacherous machinations it is now carrying on under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean puppet regime consists of a set of rank traitors to the nation who were reared by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

Of course, the puppet regime in South Korea changed several times during the past 20 years, but every time the "helm of state" was taken, without exception, by motley quislings who had condescended long before to loyal running dogs of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists in betrayal to the fatherland and nation. Therefore, there has been no change at all in the traitorous nature of the puppet regime.

As for those rascals in the puppet regime in South Korea today, they are all, like all their predecessors, die-hard quislings who have betrayed their fatherland and nation and human butchers indulging in the oppression and massacre of the people.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a military gangster. While Communists of Korea were waging a bloody struggle for 15 years with arms in their hands against the Japanese imperialists and for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the traitor Pak Jung Hi swore his allegiance to the Japanese "emperor" and perpetrated barbarities of brutally suppressing and slaughtering the revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. After the surrender of Japanese imperialism, he changed his master and became faithful lackey of the U.S. imperialists and usurped "power" under the aegis of the U.S. master. The puppet regime in South Korea is a traitorous

"regime" improvised with such traitors to the nation.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime executes faithfully the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists, looking up heart and soul to them, the Korean people's sworn enemy who had invaded our country a century long, as its master. Besides it, in line with the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression on the Far East, the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime concluded the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" with the Japanese militarist forces and is now stepping up its military collusion with them. It has been taking a hand in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam by dispatching its puppet army to South Viet Nam. Thus, it has now brought to light its real colours to the whole world as the assembly of the most heinous traitors, first-rate lackeys of the U.S. imperialists.

The traitorous character of the South Korean puppet regime is overtly revealed in the fact that it does make no scruple to unleash even a fratricidal war if bidden so by the U.S. imperialists and that it is today clamouring "march north" actively following the U.S. imperialist war policy in our country.

The South Korean puppet regime is an inborn, colonial regime rigged up by the foreign imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied South Korea following August 15, 1945, disbanded by force people's committees which were set up by the people's will and proclaimed their "military government rule" instead and seized all the power in their hands putting up the signboard of "U.S. military government" at the former seat of the Japanese imperialist "gov-

ernment-general." When the "military government" met with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists replaced the sign-board of the "U.S. military government" with that of the so-called "provisional government of South Korea" with the foul aim of covering up their colonial rule and in May 1948 faked up a puppet regime with the help of aggressive troops and installed as its ringleader the traitor Syngman Rhee who had been nursed for a long time in their lap. And not only the Syngman Rhee "government" but all other successive puppet regimes in South Korea were given birth in this way.

The present Pak Jung Hi's military fascist "government" was also rigged up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors as a desperate, last resort to shore up their tottering colonial rule in South Korea by means of military fascist dictatorship.

Therefore, it is not for nothing that the South Korean puppet regime acts in everything on the directives of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and leaves everything in South Korea at their disposal to serve the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

First of all, politically the South Korean puppet regime is completely subjugated by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists maintain their colonial rule in South Korea not only through the military occupation of South Korea by their enormous aggressive armed forces stationed there at all times but also through the various shackling "agreements" and the ruling organs set up on the spot such as their embassy, the "U.S. International Development Agency in South Korea," the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, "U.S. Information Agency in South Korea," and so on, and they control and supervise its execution through Yankee "advisers" posted at every organ of the puppet government.

In fact, the South Korean puppet regime cannot decide everything on its own, from "legislation," making of a "budget," taxation down to such matters as fixing of electric charges and price of cigarette, let alone formulation of a policy, without the assent and sanction by the "U.S. embassy" or the "U.S. International Development Agency in South Korea."

The South Korean puppet regime is

entirely dependent on the U.S. imperialists not only politically but also economically.

Due to a series of aggressive and shackling agreements such as the "South Korea-U.S. economic aid agreement" and the "economic readjustment agreement," the puppet regime is legally obliged not only to "hand over," under demand from the "U.S. government," any asset "interested in" by the U.S. imperialists but also to admit U.S. monopoly capitalists' unlimited free business activities of all kinds in South Korea granting them to take away movable properties of all denominations by various means.

Furthermore, the puppet regime is placed under the thumb of U.S. imperialism in all the economic activities as it is bound hand and foot with the aggressive "aid" goods of U.S. imperialism and the "counterpart fund" from their sale.

Now, the finance of the South Korean puppet regime depends entirely on the U.S. "aid" fund, and industry and traffic service on U.S.-made raw materials and fuel, and its agriculture on U.S.-made fertilizers. Without such dependency, finance and other branches mentioned above cannot operate or carry on production even a single day.

The South Korean puppet regime is subjected fully to U.S. imperialism not only politically and economically but also militarily.

The chief thing the U.S. imperialists intend to realize through the puppet regime is to turn South Korea into their military base of aggression and military appendage for the aggression of the continent.

With this in view, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet regime a series of shackling military "agreements" and protocols such as the "South Korea-U.S. military agreement," the "agreement on the transfer of the prerogative of supreme command," the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact," and the "protocol of the South Korea-U.S. talks," and on the strength of them they have "legalized" their colonial and military rule in South Korea and also seized tightly the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet army and the "right to general control of operations."

As a result, the "U.S. army commander in South Korea" acts as real commander of the puppet army. He

orders and instructs the puppet "chiefs of general staff of the three forces" and the "commander of the marine corps" for operations, receives reports on their execution, and controls and supervises in detail all affairs in the puppet army beginning from its dimensions in strength and equipment to the commanding of operations, training, personnel affairs and even to messing and pay.

The South Korean puppet regime is completely tethered to U.S. imperialism also in the domains of ideology and culture.

Through their "adviser corps" in the "education department" and the "information department" of the puppet government and other educational and cultural organs under these departments, the U.S. imperialists give orientations to ideological and cultural policies and steer all affairs including the composition of setup and personnel affairs and scatter the corrupt "American way of life" over South Korea instilling the U.S. cult into the minds of the people there.

The South Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular, reactionary "power" relying upon a handful of the exploiting classes, which is clearly seen in its line-up.

The present puppet national assembly was formed on the basis of the sheer fraudulent "June 8 bogus election" held in 1967 against the people's will. As for the composition of the assembly, 72 per cent of the seats are occupied by landlords, capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, and one-fourth of the entire "deputies" consists of bureaucratic brass hats who make core of the military fascist junta. And there is no a single representative of the working people including workers and peasants.

The so-called "policies" of the South Korean puppet regime which is based on a handful of reactionary exploiting classes are all drawn up with a purport of suppressing, plundering and squeezing the people for the sake of the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the indolence and profligacy of their henchmen. And the so-called "constitution" and all other "laws" and "administrative measures" serve exclusively the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who regard it as their mission to faithfully execute the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression by justifying the puppet regime's criminal

anti-popular acts under the cloak of "legality." Thus, South Korean society has been turned into a snug province for the U.S. imperialists, landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, the handful of the rich and the privileged, and a living hell for the masses of people where they can no longer keep body and soul together.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "All this shows that the actual rulers holding real power in South Korea are no less than the U.S. imperialists themselves. The so-called 'Republic of Korea Government' of South Korea has been in existence, to all intents and purposes, as a camouflage to 'legalize' their military occupation and cloak their colonial rule and served as a faithful instrument in the execution of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism."

Truly, the South Korean puppet regime is a traitorous, anti-popular reactionary regime which has not a bit of autonomy and independency and a colonial puppet regime which plays a role of limb for the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean puppet regime is entirely supported by the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and its whole business is to faithfully carry out the latter's aggressive policy. Illustrative of it are the Syngman Rhee "government" and the Chang Myun "government."

But, today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique serve more faithfully for the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and make no scruple of performing whatever act of treason against the country and nation on the instruction of their masters.

Since they were placed in the puppet regime by the U.S. imperialist masters with a mission to prop up the tottering colonial domination, the Pak Jung Hi clique have changed the whole land of South Korea into the darkest land where sanguinary suppression and massacre, force of arms and cudgel

reign, into a jail for the people, into a complete military base for aggression and a perfect military appendage and a huge army barrack where all human and material resources are placed wholly in the service of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

As instructed by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are putting up "anti-communism" as the "principal state policy." They run amuck to suppress and eradicate all progressive and democratic elements and scheme to perpetuate the national split.

These traitors to the nation, however, in face of the growing resistance of the people to their fascist suppression and acts of treason, are kicking up a fascist "anti-communist" racket under a preposterous pretext of the "menace from the North" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists on the one hand and, on the other, are giving themselves up to an unlimited plundering of the people with an intention to squeeze out expenses for military and fascist domination, while driving away crazily with the war preparations in line with the U.S. imperialist plan for unleashing another war.

Due to the brutal, military fascist suppression and frantic war provocation machination of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the South Korean people are groaning in the total lack of right and unbearable poverty.

All these facts show that the very Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the sheer tool of U.S. imperialists for aggression and the most detestable executors of their colonial fascist rule and the most reactionary group of secret military agents and terrorists.

Needless to say, the South Korean people cannot expect themselves to enjoy any kind of freedom and right under the tyrannical rule by such a group of traitors to the country and nation.

The extreme political confusion and economic catastrophe and the unheard-of hardship of people's life are the outcome of the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea for over 20 years and the traitorous policy of the puppet regime, which is subordinated to U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy constitute the source of all the miseries and sufferings of the compatriots in the South. The South Korean people should fight more stubbornly to oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, smash its colonial rule and overthrow its stooges—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.... The South Korean people should wage a struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and demolish their colonial rule in close combination with the struggle to seize power, and should subordinate all forms of struggle to it."

Today the South Korean people are fighting an all-people resistance for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, their tool of aggression, longing for the day when they will lead a free, happy life in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, like the people in the northern half of the Republic.

They have become more awakened through the struggle despite the fascist suppression and deceptive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and grown into an invincible revolutionary force firmly determined to put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule without fail. They will certainly upset the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, strike down the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique and seize the power in their hands in due time.

army and the people which were planted deeply and cultivated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thick of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and later grown up vigorously in the flames of the Fatherland Liberation War that defeated U.S. imperialism, and the unit-

ed strength of the army and people who do not hesitate in the least to devote their own blood and flesh for the Party and the Leader. It is a great strength that will crush to pieces any invasions by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and bring final victory to our revolution.

(Continued from page 24)

bright expectation for the day when he will stand again at the post of defending the fatherland.

Invincible are the traditional traits of unity between the

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's Report Is an Ideological, Theoretical and Practical Weapon for the Development of the Revolutionary Movement"

The historic report "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism" delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. is widely introduced in all parts of the world through publications, news dispatches and broadcastings in many countries and evoking far-reaching repercussions among our foreign friends.

Foreign friends are expressing their unreserved support and sympathy to the report, highly appreciating it as a "great theoretical and programmatic document on the general socialist revolution and construction," "programmatic document for the unity and cohesion in the international communist movement and the socialist camp," "a genuine textbook of Marxism-Leninism" illumining the road ahead of the peoples of newborn independent countries and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world, "a valuable document to be studied widely for the development of the international revolutionary movement," "an important programmatic document contributing much to the further enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist treasure-house," "a great Marxist-Leninist document of the present time with a classic significance," and so on.

Yoshitaro Hirano, Chairman of the Japanese Peace Committee, said as follows:

"Premier Kim Il Sung's report is a document which elucidates historically and theoretically with a surprising correctness and clearness the fact the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people and the powerful weapon of building socialism and communism.

"What profoundly impressed me in the report is the fact that Premier Kim Il Sung works as an outstanding military leader, wise statesman and outstanding theoretician of the modern revolution.

"The present complicated era, the period of upheaval, demands a correct theory. The report of Premier Kim Il Sung gives a right answer to this demand. Needless to say, the report summed up and systematized theoretically the successes scored in the

socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 20 years by the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung that creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of Korea, worked out correct policies and organized and mobilized skilfully the entire people to their implementation."

Faddale Ali Abdulla, General Secretary of the Confederation of Workers of South Yemen, expressed his view on the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung as follows:

"The report gives clear-cut answers to a series of questions raised internationally today on the road of socialist construction and a number of problems raised before the world revolutionary peoples fighting under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for liberation, independence and socialism and it also shows their correct solutions.

"Indeed, the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for the development of the revolutionary movement."

Foreign friends show much concern particularly about the fact that in his report Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on profound Marxist-Leninist theories and rich practical experiences, has newly given correct answers to many questions bearing on the complete victory of socialism such as the tasks of proletarian dictatorship in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism and the problem of occupying two fortresses in socialist and communist construction.

Fernando Murillo Viana, General Secretary of the Chilean-Korean Institute of Culture and Friendship, cited the following passages from the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historical cause of the working class, the socialist state must further strengthen its role as a weapon of class struggle, weapon of the building of socialism and communism. In other words, the socialist state should strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying on the class struggle on the one hand and vigorously pushing ahead with the building of socialist economy on the other."

And he went on:

"The words of Comrade Kim Il Sung become pro-

grammatic guide particularly in the present days when the international situations are complex and differences of opinion exist in the socialist camp."

Pointing out a very dangerous situation which might occur if proletarian dictatorship and ideological revolution would be slighted even a little and class struggle slackened, he said that Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a clear-cut answer to this question in the report.

Hermann Jean Maurice, President of the International Organization of Journalists, said that the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung contains the idea that to build socialism and communism, one should not put too much stress on economic construction but carry out remoulding of men's ideology as an important work and he went on to say as follows:

Remnants of old ideology surviving in men's brains should be eliminated and they should be replaced and armed with socialist and communist ideology, and only then the entire society can be united brotherly and become amicable. I am sure that Korea is gaining the lead in this field.

Katsushige Matsui, Deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association, pointed out as follows:

"The road of building socialism is never even. Under the conditions that the U.S. imperialists are stretching out their tentacles of aggression all over the world it is very important to promote ideological revolution in combination with economic construction work for the consolidation of socialist system. But, this problem is not so successfully solved in every country in the world today.

"In this matter, the line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung is quite correct. Under the condition of their confrontation with the U.S. imperialists the Korean people are yielding a splendid success by vigorously carrying out ideological revolution."

The world people praise Korea highly as a "model of socialist construction" and express an unbounded admiration for the success the Korean people have scored in their socialist construction calling it a "miracle surpassing an imagination."

H.E. Abdulla Ali Uqba, Head of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of South Yemen which visited our country on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, said as follows:

"In his report His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung analysed and summed up scientifically the great successes the Korean people have attained in the course of rushing from backwardness to a shining summit of progress and development in all the domains of the national economy.

"We revolutionary people of South Yemen consider that all successes the Korean people have registered under the leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, are a guide for the peoples of small countries, illumine for them the way of casting off the foreign yoke and building socialist society, guarantee them progress, justice and democracy, and enable the people wanting to solve internal and external problems by their free will to follow an independent policy."

The September 11 issue of the "Journal Egyptian," a publication of the U.A.R., wrote that the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea ranks first in Asia as admitted by the world."

D.S. Polyansky, First Vice-Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Head of the Government Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, said:

The achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction "are of weighty international significance and constitute an outstanding contribution to the treasure-house of the revolutionary movement and the national-liberation movement."

Our foreign friends stress in unison that the successes the Korean people have gained so far in their socialist revolution and construction are the result of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and shining embodiment of his great idea of *Juche*.

Cherif Sekou, Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, pointed out that the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung demonstrates the great vitality of idea of *Juche* by summing up the successes attained thanks to the embodiment of his idea of *Juche* which is run through with the revolutionary idea of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

* * *

With a deep insight into the present international situations and the requirements of the development of the international communist movement and the general world revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down correct strategic and tactical lines of cementing the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and of further enlarging and developing anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on a world-wide scale under the current conditions, and also gave clear-cut answer to the theoretical and practical questions awaiting solutions in the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Misraoui Meziane, Member of the National Directorate of the General Union of Workers of Algeria and General Secretary of the Railway Trade Union of Algeria, said as follows:

"The recent report of Premier Kim Il Sung is a powerful appeal extended to all the revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and also to the revolutionary movements in all capitalist countries which are fighting against imperialism led by the U.S. imperialists. And it can be regarded as a concrete line which the struggle of the three continental peoples and the labour movements in the capitalist countries should hold fast to."

H. Olufemi John, Secretary General of the National Youth Movement of Sierra Leone, remarked as follows:

"I think the report of Premier Kim Il Sung is a precious document for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples. This document contains distinguished theses on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows in the report:

"If more countries, even if small, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

The revolutionary friends of the world are expressing their deep impression of this great strategy of anti-U.S. struggle shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, appraising highly it as a completely new, original and resourceful strategy which embodies his great and far-sighted idea on frustrating the wicked world strategy of U.S. imperialism and on hastening the final ruin of the U.S. imperialists and the victory of the world revolution.

Stressing that the words of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung quoted above are quite cogent and a realistic strategy practicable enough, **Khim Tit**, Chairman of the National Committee for Cambodia-Korea Friendship and Ex-premier of Cambodia, said as follows:

Previously U.S. imperialism was feared as a strong country. But, by winning in the fight against the U.S. imperialists for the first time, the Korean people convinced the world people that they can easily defeat the U.S. imperialists. The peoples of the whole world rose up on a wider scale in the struggle against U.S. imperialism after the Korean people had defeated the U.S. imperialists.

In Cuba, Viet Nam and Cambodia the peoples are standing against the U.S. imperialists. And sooner or later all the oppressed peoples of the five continents will rise in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and then the U.S. imperialist aggressors scattering all over the world will become impotent and dare not to attack Cambodia.

Francisco Marroquin, delegate of the Rebellion Armed Forces of Guatemala who came to our country on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, emphasized as follows:

"In the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung are clearly evolved the problems concerning the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and formation of anti-imperialist fronts. If the peoples of all countries making revolution tear limbs off the U.S. beasts and attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them all over the world, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end—this gifted anti-imperialist revolutionary idea of his is of great significance, theoretically and practically, in the development of the world revolution."

Our friends in the world also unanimously stress that the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are fighting for national liberation and consolidation of their independence as well as the world progressive people are receiving an enormous encoura-

gement from the experiences of struggle the Korean people have accumulated in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Abdel Mohsen Abou-el Nour, head of the Government Delegation of the United Arab Republic, said as follows:

"Your heroic struggle proved that however formidable and barbarous the enemy may be, and however great their sacrifices may be, the oppressed people are able to carry out an anti-imperialist revolution, wage a stubborn struggle against imperialist aggression and win victory."

Hector Ramos Latour, head of the Delegation of the Centre of Workers of the Revolution of Cuba, remarked as follows:

"The victory of the Korean people who are led by Comrade Kim Il Sung sets a good example to all peoples of the world fighting with arms in their hands for the liberation of their nations. The Korean people evidently show us that we can win over the U.S. imperialists if we bravely fight against them to defeat them."

The revolutionary fighters and revolutionary peoples of the world admit that they are infinitely encouraged and convinced of victory by the gifted strategy of Comrade Kim Il Sung and renewing their firm determination to drive U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and shameless aggressor of the present days and the chieftain of world imperialism, into an abyss of ruin by tearing limbs off and beheading it and push forward the world revolution.

For instance, **Fayez Ismail**, head of the Government Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, said in his congratulatory speech at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as follows:

"I, availing myself of this opportunity, assure the great Leader Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung that if the Korean people cut off a leg of U.S. imperialism, we must assume the duty of cutting off another one of U.S. imperialism."

Elias Manuitt Camero, Chairman of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela and Chief of the National Liberation Forces of Venezuela, which are waging an armed struggle, stressed before the working class of Korea that "we would assume the responsibility of cutting off an arm of U.S. imperialism."

Besides them, many foreign delegates who visited our country including the delegate of the Rebellion Armed Forces of Guatemala, the delegate of the Confederation of Workers of South Yemen, and the head of the Government Delegation of the Congo(B) unanimously expressed similar determination.

All this reveals the fact that the great strategic and tactical lines of the world revolution and anti-imperialist struggle put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung are captivating the hearts of world revolutionaries and peoples of fighting countries.

The delegate of the World Federation of Democratic Youth said as follows:

"Now the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung has a grip on numberless people throughout the world, for it reflects the ideal of the fighting peoples."

Attainment of Anti-imperialist and Anti-U.S. Joint Action and United Front—Important Guarantee for Victory of International Revolution

In his report delivered at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, has clarified, on the basis of an over-all analysis of the present international situation, a Marxist-Leninist, strategic and tactical line for powerfully promoting the world revolution.

Especially the line of achieving anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and united front put forward by him holds an important place.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The attainment of anti-imperialist joint action and anti-imperialist united front is the most acutest question of principle in the international communist movement today. It concerns the fundamental questions of whether the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war can be checked or not, whether the socialist camp can be defended or not, whether the national-liberation movement can be stepped up or not and whether world peace and security can be safeguarded or not."

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous, most shameless aggressor and the chieftain of the world imperialism at the present times. The aggressive tentacles of U.S. imperialism are stretched out everywhere on the globe and no country is free from the menace of aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have stretched out their aggressive hands to big or small countries, in all parts and every country in the world—in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America.

In particular U.S. imperialism has been in recent years perpetrating more viciously aggressive and subversive machinations against the socialist countries and national independent countries, suppresses brutally the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The U.S. imperialists are continuing their barbarous aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, occupied Guantanamo, the territory of Cuba, and are engaged in incessant aggres-

sive and provocative activities against the Cuban Republic.

The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They have reduced South Korea to their complete colony and military base of aggression and are perpetrating military provocations more openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea while reinforcing their aggressive armed forces and the puppet army on a large scale. U.S. imperialism is intensifying the armed intervention against Laos and keeps committing provocative acts against the Cambodian people. U.S. imperialism instigated the Israeli expansionists to launch an aggressive war against the Arab peoples and is viciously manoeuvring to strangle their struggle for national independence and new life. U.S. imperialism perpetrated the outrageous armed intervention in Congo(K) and Dominica. It supplies dollars and weapons to the pro-U.S. reactionaries and mobilize their armed forces to massacre the patriotic peoples in Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru and other countries where the national liberation struggle is being waged by the people. U.S. imperialism is actively reviving Japanese militarism and West German militarism to make them new hot-beds of war in Asia and Europe.

All these strongly confirm that U.S. imperialism is the chief force of aggression and war, the common enemy and target No. 1 in the struggle of the world peoples.

It can be said that neither the victory of the cause of revolution nor world peace and human progress is thinkable apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism today.

The world anti-imperialist forces should direct the main spearhead of their struggle to U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, wage an active struggle against its allies—Japanese militarism and West German militarism. Japanese militarism and West German militarism are regenerating as dangerous forces of aggres-

sion in Asia and Europe.

Under the condition, it is a link of the struggle against U.S. imperialism to fight against the revival of Japanese militarism which serves U.S. imperialism as its "shock brigade" in Asian aggression and of West German militarism and against its revanchist ambition.

The revolutionary forces and progressive forces of the world have common interests in checking and frustrating the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

These common interests draw them in one united front against the imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The line of attaining the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and united front laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeds from the fact that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the world peoples, that the anti-U.S. struggle is an inescapable common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task for all the peoples of the world, and that the revolutionary forces and progressive forces of the world have common interests in hampering and frustrating the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, defending peace and security of the world and winning the national liberation and independence, the victory of democracy and socialism.

This line is the most correct line of frustrating the world strategy of U.S. imperialism to destroy the international revolutionary forces one by one and of promoting powerfully the world revolution.

Of the basic strategy of U.S. imperialism for world aggression, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The basic strategy of U.S. imperialism for world aggression at the present stage is to destroy by force of arms the small and divided revolutionary socialist countries and newly-independent countries one by one, while refraining from worsening its relations with big powers and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible and to intensify ideological and political offensive against, and subvert from within, those countries which are weak ideologically and not willing to make revolution but spread illusion about imperialism among the people clamouring only for unprincipled coexistence with imperialism, and desire to live on good terms with imperialism."

On the basis of this world strategy, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring on the two fronts. The U.S. imperialists pursue the policy of invading by force of arms those countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which intend to make revolution.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists are increasing armaments extensively and further reinforcing their aggressive military bases and military alliances and are openly carrying on "local war" and "special war" in Vietnam

and other areas, while making preparations for total war and nuclear war on a large scale.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are taking political offensive against those countries desirous of living at peace with imperialism vacillating with an intention not to make revolution and clamouring only for peaceful coexistence, and attempt to make these countries veer off to the road of counter-revolution.

With this in view, the U.S. imperialists are running wild to make cat's-paws of the turncoats and cowards within the working-class movement and scheming to subvert from within a number of countries clamouring about the promotion of "liberalization" and "democratic development" in those countries. They also seek to set newly-independent countries adrift towards the Right one after another and tear off them from the anti-imperialist front by penetrating into these countries with "aid" as a bait, meddling in their internal affairs, and carrying on more frequently subversive activities and scheming to overthrow the governments of these countries, aiding and abetting right-wing reactionaries.

In order to successfully frustrate the world strategy of U.S. imperialism and promote the world revolution, all the anti-imperialist forces should maintain steadfast revolutionary stand against U.S. imperialism and form worldwide anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, and deal heavy blows at U.S. imperialism in all regions and fronts where it stretches out its tentacles of aggression.

Only by so doing, can the people disperse the strength of U.S. imperialism to the utmost and can beat down U.S. imperialism successfully with a decisively overwhelming force on each front.

Therefore, we should strive to take joint action of the Communist and Workers' parties and democratic social organizations in various countries and international democratic organizations. The more forces are enlisted in anti-imperialist joint struggle, the better. The history of the international communist movement shows that the policy of united front adopted by the communists can play an important role in mobilizing the people to the struggle against the imperialist war.

What is most important in the attainment of the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and united front is to ensure unity of the socialist camp, which is in the centre of the international revolutionary forces, and cohesion of the international communist movements.

The socialist camp is an invincible revolutionary base of the international working class for ultimate victory of socialism and communism and a reliable bastion for victories of all the oppressed peoples and progressive peoples of the whole world, and a powerful fortress for world peace.

Availing themselves of the lack of unity between those forces, the U.S. imperialists intensify their policies of aggression and war in all parts of the world.

Under the conditions, the communists should, above all, defend jointly the socialist camp from imperialists' encroachment and safeguard its unity.

This is the lofty duty for all the communists.

Communists should hold fast to the class standpoint, and rapidly cope with the obtaining complicated internal situation and ensure their unity, proceeding from the fundamental interests of revolution and the desire for unity.

Only by so doing, can the socialist camp play its role as the center that unites all the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces.

What is also important in the attainment of the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front at the present stage is to unite the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial forces, one of the great revolutionary forces of our era, and the broad anti-imperialist, peace forces of the world.

Particularly important here is to strengthen militant unity and close ties between the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

This is because of the fact that today Asia, Africa, and Latin America have become a front where the fiercest struggle is being waged against imperialism.

It is in these regions that U.S. imperialism continuously suffers the heaviest blows and setbacks.

The revolutionary struggles of the peoples in these regions have a relationship in which they support and complement each other and join together in one stream of the world revolutionary movements as they are the struggles for beating down the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and attaining the national independence and prosperity.

The militant solidarity and close ties of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples will strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary forces several times, scores times, and will become an invincible force which can successfully frustrate the aggression by imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and the united front of international reaction.

The people in these regions realize more keenly the necessity of consolidating their militant solidarity and ties in the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle.

This urgent demand of the fighting peoples is reflected in the line of attaining anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and united front to beat down U.S. imperialism and promote the world revolution, the line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, the line is winning unanimous sympathy and support of all the revolutionary peoples of the world including Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In his report made at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth anew the strategy for fighting against U.S. imperialism which calls for the peoples of the small countries making revolution to pool strength and mutilate the U.S. imperialists in all parts of the world to deal fatal blows at them.

"The peoples of all countries making revolution" he said, "should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

The strategy for mutilating U.S. imperialism, this is an active strategy to overwhelm and frustrate the world strategy of U.S. imperialism by concentrating the spearhead of attack on U.S. imperialism, the chief enemy, and attacking it from all sides jointly; it is a revolutionary strategy to disperse and weaken to the utmost the strength of U.S. imperialism and hasten its final defeat by dealing incessant heavy blows at it.

The strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time is the most correct line for further developing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and leading the world revolution to victory in the present situation.

U.S. imperialism is going downhill. But it never recedes from the historical arena of its own accord. In recent years U.S. imperialism has acted most outrageously and its weakness has been revealed vividly as never before.

The Korean people know well what sorts of beasts are the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people fought against U.S. imperialism and defended brilliantly the honour of their fatherland from its encroachment.

The Korean war showed that U.S. imperialism is not invincible, but it can be fought and defeated. This truth was proved by the victory of the Cuban revolution and by the anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance of the Vietnamese people today and will be proved in the future in many more countries.

Upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in the future, too, the Korean people will drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country, fight resolutely for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, unite with all the revolutionary forces opposed to U.S. imperialism and render active support to all peoples in their struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Victory is on the side of the fighting peoples.

Great Victory of Cuban Revolution

JON UN BONG

On January 1, this year, the heroic people of Cuba mark the tenth anniversary of the great victory of the Cuban revolution with intense pride of being victors and seething revolutionary zeal.

On the occasion of the significant day the Korean people extend the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the brotherly Cuban people who are vigorously advancing in the struggle for revolution and construction, while defending firmly the outpost of the Western Hemisphere of Socialism, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle.

The Cuban revolution developed in the course of the fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Batista dictatorial regime.

Under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban revolutionaries made an attack on the Moncada barracks, an important military stronghold of the Batista dictatorial regime, on July 26, 1953, and dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their

lackeys, the Batista clique.

The gun-report at Moncada broke the darkness of the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and informed the dawn of the great revolution, thus giving conviction of victory to the Cuban people.

After the expedition by the "Granma" the Cuban revolutionaries organized armed units at Sierra Maestra and waged the anti-dictatorial struggle, bravely surmounting the manifold difficulties and trials by relying firmly on the strength of the masses of people.

While expanding and strengthening the guerilla bases, the Cuban patriots went over to the general offensive against the Batista dictatorial regime from the arduous armed struggle at Maestra and at last on January 1, 1959, overthrew the Batista dictatorial regime, the hateful lackey of the U.S. imperialists and won a great victory of revolution, for which the Cuban people were longing for a long time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the res-

pected and beloved Leader of our people, said as follows:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that extended the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a new turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

After the victory of revolution, the heroic Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro, gained brilliant achievements in revolution and construction.

The Cuban people enforced the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal reforms with main stress laid on completely liquidating the predatory foothold of the overthrown exploiting classes and the U.S. imperialists.

Through the land reform carried

out on two occasions in 1959 and 1963, the old relations of production was liquidated and the socialist relations of production was established in the countryside of the country.

Following the successful implementation of the land reform in a short span of time, the Revolutionary Government confiscated in 1960 the property belonging to the monopoly capitalists of U.S. imperialism worth a billion peso, and after that, nationalized banks, oil refineries, etc., which belonged to the handful of the privileged at home in order to liquidate the economic domination of U.S. imperialism and the economic foothold of the domestic reactionaries in alliance with it.

In March last year, measures were taken to nationalize private commerce so as to liquidate completely the factors of capitalist exploitation. As a result, 55,000 private commercial enterprises were nationalized.

All these measures enabled Cuba to rapidly develop her economy.

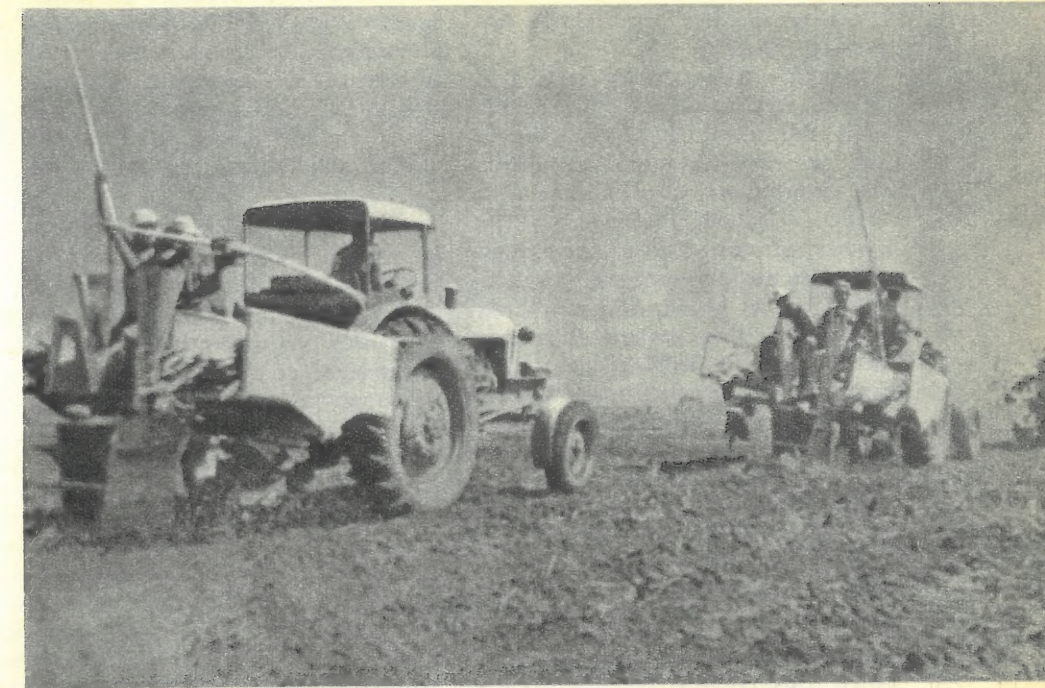
On the basis of this, the Revolutionary Government set forth the line of "building the foundation of industry for agriculture with main stress put on the development of agriculture" in socialist construction, and organized and mobilized people in the struggle for carrying out the line.

In executing the line, the Revolutionary Government directed attention to the work of putting agricultural production on a firm foundation by eliminating the aftereffects of colonial mono-production and developing the rural economy in a many-sided way and, at the same time, carrying out the irrigation of rural economy on a large scale.

Under the outstanding leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the Cuban people made strenuous efforts with revolutionary zeal to carry through the line of the Revolutionary Government. As a result, great success has been made in the field of agriculture.

In 1966 Cuba produced 6,050,000 tons of sugar, its major product, and in 1967, 6,120,000 tons. In 1970 the output of sugar will reach the level of ten million tons.

As the area of paddy field expanded, the production of rice increased notably. It is expected that



Working people of Camaguey Province are sowing sugar cane

the domestic demand for rice will be completely met in 1970. Besides, wonderful progress has been made in the cultivation of coffee, maize, vegetables and fruit.

Great successes have been attained in livestock breeding, too. Under the slogan of "Let us get meat and milk from grass," the workers in the field of livestock breeding laid the material base of livestock farming and introduced the scientific method of breeding. As a result, tremendous development was made in this field in a short space of time after the victory of the revolution, and Cuba, once an importer of eggs and meat, now produces them enough and to export.

After the revolution, the colonial one-sidedness and deformity had been eliminated in industry and Cuba has come to have an independent national industry relying on its own raw and other materials through the heroic struggle of the Cuban people.

While developing the foodstuffs industry as well as the sugar industry, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government, have mainly developed key industries such as cement, power, chemical and metallurgical industries. They have been waging a vigorous labour struggle to make

the industry serve agriculture effectively.

In this way the Cuban people concentrated strength on the key branches of the economy. In the meantime they achieved great success in liquidating the aftereffects of the dictatorial regime of Batista, the lackey of U.S. imperialism, such as the decadent Yankee way of life, ignorance and obscurity and disease and in the work of developing new socialist culture, education and public health.

Living standards of the people have far improved.

Today the Cuban people live in the cradle of happiness for the first time in the Cuban history.

The social and economic changes and brilliant achievements in Cuba are attributable to the correct leadership of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro and the priceless fruits of the creative labour of the industrious and talented Cuban people who have waged a heroic struggle upholding their leadership.

All the successes attained by the Cuban Republic after the victory of the revolution not only contribute to the consolidation of the Western outpost of socialism but also exert a great revolutionary influence on the anti-imperialist national

The revolutionary armed forces of Cuba marching in fine array with a stamina to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a stroke



liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples and world oppressed peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement. The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is bound to meet its doom and the national-liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our times."

Today, the Latin American peoples seek their bright future from the example of the Cuban revolution and come to keenly realize that they should follow the road of national independence and social progress, the road along which Cuba is traversing.

The daily awakening Latin American peoples are boundlessly inspired by the Cuban revolution and rise up boldly in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their cat's-paws. Especially the peoples of Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia, Dominica, Peru, and other countries are fighting bravely to overthrow U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorial regimes with arms in their hands.

A relentless struggle is also being waged by workers, peasants and people of various strata in Latin America against the arbitrariness of the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American reactionary dictatorial regimes and for existence and democratic rights. The Latin American peoples' struggle is dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and strikes terror among the enemies all the more.

The U.S. imperialists hate the revolutionary Cuba like a thorn in their eyes and run amuck to strangle the Cuban Republic.

The U.S. imperialists resort to every vicious aggressive means and policy against the Cuban Republic such as armed aggression, political and economic manoeuvrings.

U.S. imperialism conducted the landing operation in Playa Giron in April 1961 in an attempt to rub out the young Cuba with arms and created the Caribbean crisis against the Cuban people in October 1962.

But the Cuban people rallied as

firm as a rock around the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government frustrated in time all the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys under the militant slogan: "Fatherland or death, we will win!"

The Cuban people are acquitting themselves well of the duty of building and defending the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, while fighting the U.S. imperialists at the risk of life and are honorably safeguarding the gains of revolution and national dignity. Today it is the sacred internationalist duty for socialist countries and revolutionary peoples of the whole world to give active assistance to the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people so that they can defend the Cuban revolution and safeguard the revolutionary gains from U.S. imperialist aggression and increase the might of

their country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and people resolutely condemn the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and powerfully support the heroic struggle of the Cuban people to defend their revolutionary gains and build socialism. We will continue to do all we can to cement our friendship and solidarity with the Communist Party and the people of Cuba."

Sure victory is in store for the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people who have risen up against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, for defence of the revolutionary gains and the materialization of socialism and communism in Cuba holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

Flota, a fishing port of Cuba, is modernly equipped. The caught fish is carried from wharf to cold-stores through a conveyor system



A Week's Visit to Korea

You cannot see much of a country in seven days!—True! And still I have the feeling after a rather solid background of reading about Korea in pamphlets, newspapers and magazines that I have got a true impression of many sides of people's life in the D.P.R.K. Of course I have seen far too little of the beautiful sceneries I know of from literature, but already the drives in the surroundings of Pyongyang and a few hours trip by boat on the broader part of the Daedong river, where it flows out into the West Sea, were enough to make me desire that I could have stayed for some days and have enjoyed better and longer the beauty of nature in Korea. Having heard from a Danish friend who visited Korea immediately after the American aggressive war against the country in 1950-1953 that among other places she had visited Nampo had been a shocking experience, the town being nothing but ruins and dust, I was especially interested in seeing to-day's Nampo. Luckily my wish corresponded with the programme my hostesses, the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, had laid for me, and so we drove out, not only to see the town of Nampo, but also to visit the Nampo Revolution School for orphans whose parents had been revolutionaries and had given their lives in the struggle for the salvation of their fatherland. I think Korean readers know that this school has the special care of Premier Kim Il Sung who had visited the school two days before I and my fellow visitors came there, so that we had the benefit of seeing a repetition of the performances which Nampo and the school had prepared for their respected and beloved guest.

The children at the Revolution School are being educated in a revolutionary spirit, so as to make them fit for taking up the heritage of their fathers and mothers. The last twenty years' history of their fatherland plays an important role in their education and is illustrated to them through pictures and descriptions in several rooms of the school. The clever performances, in which it seemed to me that all the inhabitants of Nampo took part—there were crowds of people—comprised songs and music, gymnastics and dance which also depicted shooting Korea's enemies. Even the spectators opposite the small balcony, from where we were allowed to see the performances, took an active part in the spectacle by changing themselves ten or fifteen times into colourful slogans and pictures, describing how the Japanese were driven out of Korea, demanding that the Yankees be thrown out of South Korea, and so on.

I could not but admire the clever and enthusiastic work of the actors, even if in my heart I deeply regret that through the cruelty and meaningless and unjust interference with and attacks on other peoples a few handful men make it necessary for peace-loving people to educate their children to hatred and to prepare them for war.

I do not like shooting and the preparation and education for war, but I realize that it is necessary for Korea, so long as the United States of America "escalate" their power in Asia and in the whole world.

This preparation for war was evident also in a kindergarten in Hamhung and even in a creche that took children up to the age of three years; but after having seen the completely ruined Nampo built up again in 15 years to a beautiful modern city, and the reconstruction of Pyongyang with its many modern buildings: The wonderful brandnew "Mansudae" congress hall, where the 20th anniversary of the Republic was celebrated from September 7th-9th with guests from more than half a hundred countries, many of them governmental delegates, who expressed their felicitations and their support of Korea in all possible languages, everything in the hall functioning in the most marvelous way; new modern hotels; the big Kim Il Sung University; the Grand Theatre of a beautiful mixture of traditional and modern architecture; museums; residential quarters, clean streets, new bridges in substitute for the ruined ones, one can easily understand that this must not be destroyed once more by a foreign profit- and power-seeking enemy. There is no doubt that all the Koreans, men, women and children will stand up as one man behind their leader Kim Il Sung, no matter what they may have to suffer, should their country be attacked once more. And considering the provocations of the USA, the Pueblo affair and others, their stand seems to be justified. All peace-loving people must rise against the atrocities of the American militarists, so that Korea should not become a new Vietnam, but succeed in re-unifying the North and the South without bloodshed.

The demonstration in Pyongyang on the National Holiday, Sept. 9th, was simply breathtaking. Everyone of the city's inhabitants seemed to participate. From 5.30 in the morning men and women and even children with flowers and flags in their hands gathered under the windows of my hotel. They waited patiently till the signal was given for their marching forward, not only to the grand, humourful and colourful demonstration, but to still more success in their work in fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, at Chollima speed. The exhibition in the demonstration of their various products: machines, ships, locomotives, automobiles, textiles, consumer goods, bumper harvest and what not, their dances, their joyful shouting and greetings to their leaders and the foreign guests, accompanied by the waving of millions of flowers, was simply a wonderful fairy-tale.

And so was the performance on the eve of the National Holiday in the new Grand Theatre. I did not understand till next day at the big demonstration that the crowd of singers, dancers, actors who entertained the spectators were not the whole of the inhabitants of Pyongyang. The performance was a marvelous illustration of the his-

Hail Burma's Independence Day

January 4 is the 21st anniversary of Burma's independence.

On this auspicious day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Burmese people.

Thanks to the correct steps taken by the Burmese Government, a series of the U.S. imperialists' monopolies including "Ford Fund" which had been engaged for a long time in exploitation, plunder and destructive and subversive activities in the country were closed down and the companies and banks owned by the imperialist plunderers who, having seized the main economic arteries of Burma, squeezed the monopolistic fabulous profit from the people were nationalized.

The Burmese people laid foundations to consolidate the independence of the country and build the national economy by waging an energetic struggle to liquidate remnants of colonial rule in all fields; they abrogated the military agreement with England, prohibited foreign trade activities of individuals, and boycotted pound confines, the exclusive international colonialist currency bloc.

The Burmese people also waged a vigorous struggle to build up their national economy. They have built steel works, sugar refineries and many other factories and enterprises, and power stations.

A great success has been registered in the fields of agriculture, education and culture, too.

They constitute a blow to the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who are running amuck to overthrow newly-independent countries and commit subversive and sabotage activities in those countries under the signboard of "aid."

The vicious subversive manoeuvres of U.S. imperi-

tory of Korea, the anti-Japanese struggle, the driving out of the Americans in the Korean war, the happy life of the people in the DPRK after liberation, the miserable life of their brothers in South Korea, everybody pledging himself to work at Chollima speed under the principle of Juche, which I understand as political independence, self-reliance and self-sustenance.

In order not to be too long I would just mention my visit to the gigantic Vinalon factory in Hamhung, which produces Vinalon at full speed with only some ten or twelve workers—in many workshops no workers at all—and planning and preparing even to build more workshops and fit in new machinery, all made in Korea. And the Chollima Vinylchloride factory, also called the Disabled Soldiers' Factory, where happy former soldiers in the Peo-

alism will be frustrated without fail.

The Korean people who value very dearly the friendly relations with the Burmese people rejoice over the achievements the Burmese people have registered after independence, and extend firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Burmese people.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows: **"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic positively support the peoples of all newly-independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and bring about national prosperity. We shall continue to endeavour for the promotion of our relations of friendship and co-operation with newly-independent nations."**

The people of Burma support our people in their righteous struggle to unify the fatherland.

Today the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, are bringing about a new great revolutionary upsurge on the road of implementing the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and exerting all their efforts to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

The Korean people are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop further in the future, and wish the Burmese people a new success in their struggle for prosperity of the country.

ple's Army and their wives are working enthusiastically and in self-reliance, making a variety of useful articles of the raw-material Vinalon. These former soldiers might have led an idle life on their pension, but when the Party planned the building of a factory in Hamhung near the Vinalon factory they at once demanded to take over this work and thus do their part of re-building the country. It was a very happy experience to me to visit these kind and gay workers and see their products and how they were made. All Korea's achievements cannot only be due to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung; it must also be ascribed to the courageous people who followed him.

Esther Brinch
Denmark

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.



Workers in the mine where Comrade Li Hong Kyun works are doing their bit in keeping up the great revolutionary upsurge by mining a large quantity of good quality ore

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The Red Worker-Peasant Militia Founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung Is an Invincible Revolutionary Armed Force of Our Party

Pyongyang, Korea